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CONSOLIDATION PLAN FOR METROPOLITAN BOARDS UNOPPOSED

Bill to Combine Park With Water and Sewerage Commission Is Given Legislative Hearing.

AUTHOR IS PRESENT

Tells Committee That Constructive Work of the Two Organizations Is Now Practically Completed.

Contrary to expectation, there was no opposition to the bill to consolidate the metropolitan board of park commissioners and the metropolitan water and sewerage board, a hearing on which was given by the Legislature committee on metropolitan affairs at the State House today.

It is said that the committee as a whole does not favor the proposed consolidation and that it was not thought necessary by those who favor a retention of the two boards separately to oppose the bill.

Representative John J. Conway of Boston, who introduced the bill in question, told the committee that as the construction work which the two boards were required to do when first organized is practically completed, he thought the services of many of the employees of the boards could be dispensed with.

He said if the two boards were consolidated the quarters of one of them could be done away with, resulting in considerable saving to the commonwealth. Former Representative Daniel J. Kiley of Boston said that he advocated the passage of the bill as he believed that it would promote efficiency and economy in the two departments and result in a great saving to the state.

Governor Foss had recommended in his inaugural the consolidation of some of the state commissions or boards. Mr. Kiley said, and the latter thought that a good start could be made by consolidating the park commission and the sewerage and water boards.

When Senator W. Murray Crane was Governor he had worked for and obtained a consolidation of the metropolitan water and sewerage boards for the very reason that the petitioners are now asking that the board of park commissioners be consolidated with the water and sewerage board.

Mr. Kiley reiterated Mr. Conway's

MERCHANTS RALLY FOR MR. MC CARTHY

Business men of this city are said to be rallying for Jeremiah J. McCarthy, and it is reported that many letters recommending his reappointment as surveyor of the port of Boston have been forwarded to President Taft.

Former Representative Maurice Kane of Whitman is the most recent candidate for the surveyorship. Wilfred W. Lufkin, secretary to Congressman Gardner; Edward G. Graves, former chairman of the Republican city committee, and Immigration Commissioner George B. Billings are other candidates for the place.

HOUSE TAKES UP CASE.

WASHINGTON.—The difference between Representative Macon and Walter J. Fahey, a reporter for a Washington paper, which arose on the floor of the House after adjournment on Saturday night, will be investigated by the judiciary committee of the House, according to a resolution passed by the House today, and offered by Representative Gardner.

HARRIET P. KERLIN IS WRECK.

PORTSMOUTH, Va.—Lying on the Diamond Shoals of Cape Hatteras, the three-masted schooner Harriet P. Kerlin today is a wreck. Her crew of seven men were saved by the efforts of the life saving crews from the Cape Hatteras and Cape Hills stations. The Kerlin was bound from Norfolk to Charleston with coal.

PUT OFF SEDERQUIST TRIAL.

By agreement of counsel the trial of the Sederquist, Barry & Co. case, which was to have begun today in the superior criminal court, is postponed to give Henry F. Hurlburt, who has just been retained as counsel for the defense, further time to prepare.

MAYOR BROOKS SIGNS ORDER.

Mayor William F. Brooks of Cambridge today signed an order which was carried recently by the board of aldermen making sub station 4, North Cambridge, a regular police station with full complement of officers, including a captain and two lieutenants.

ARGUMENTS SOON IN HEINZE CASE.

Arguments in the case of F. Augustus Heinze against A. D. F. Adams and other brokers are assigned for Wednesday before F. Rockwood Hall. The suit is to recover certain collateral, pledged by Mr. Heinze to secure loans.

ANSWER IS FILED IN THE GLOVER SUIT AT CONCORD

CONCORD, N. H.—The answer to the bill of George W. Glover requesting a construction by the courts of the legal status of the will of the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy was filed here in the superior court for Merrimack county late Saturday afternoon. The persons making answer are Henry M. Baker, in his capacity as executor of the will; Adam H. Dickey, Archibald McLellan, Josiah E. Fernald, Stephen A. Chase, Allison V. Stewart and John V. Dittmore.

Five exhibits in the nature of documents were filed with the answer. These exhibits have already been published in full in these columns under date of Dec. 15, 1910. They are as follows:

The will of Mary Baker G. Eddy and its codicils.

The power of attorney of George W. Glover to William E. Chandler.

The deed and confirmatory deed evidencing the terms of a family settlement between George W. Glover of Lead, S. D., and his mother, Mary Baker G. Eddy of Concord, N. H.

The receipt and acknowledgment of George W. Glover.

The answer in full follows: Henry M. Baker, in his capacity as executor of the will of the late Mary Baker G. Eddy, and Adam H. Dickey, Archibald McLellan, Josiah E. Fernald, Stephen A. Chase, Allison V. Stewart and John V. Dittmore, the defendants named in the above-entitled petition or bill in equity, make answer thereto as follows, and pray that, under equity rule 86 of this Court, they may have the benefit of the several exceptions to said bill and objections to its maintenance hereinafter set forth as fully as if they had pleaded the same or demurred to said bill.

I. Said defendants admit, allege and deny as follows:

(1) That the plaintiff is a son of the late Mary Baker G. Eddy, who died on the third day of December, 1910, and was, at her decease, a resident of Concord in said County of Merrimack; that the will of said Mary Baker G. Eddy, made September 13, 1901, was duly proved and allowed in the Probate Court for said County on the fourteenth day of December, 1910, and a copy of said will and codicils is hereto annexed, marked "Exhibit A"; that, on January 17, 1911, since the filing of the plaintiff's bill, the probate thereof was duly confirmed by said Court in solemn form.

(2) That the defendant Baker is the duly appointed and qualified executor of said will; that the estate left by said Mary Baker G. Eddy in New Hampshire (not including certain real estate and a small amount of personality in Massachusetts) is of the approximate value of twenty thousand dollars in real estate and two million dollars in personal property.

(3) That by said will she bequeathed the whole of said personal estate beyond the value of about one hundred thousand dollars substantially as alleged in the plaintiff's bill, namely:

(a) Fifty thousand dollars thereof to the Mother Church—The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

(b) One hundred thousand dollars thereof to the Christian Science Board of Directors of said Mother Church, in trust for the purpose of providing free instruction for indigent, well-educated, worthy Christian Scientists and to aid them thereafter until they can maintain themselves in some department of Christian Science, but, by the terms of said bequest, said Directors are not limited to providing such education at the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, as stated in Article III of said bill, but are expressly empowered to provide the same elsewhere in their discretion.

(c) The residue thereof to said Mother Church in trust for the purposes set forth in Article IV of said bill, the paramount purpose of the testatrix being more effectually to promote and extend the religion of Christian Science as taught by her.

(4) That said residuary clause embraces said testatrix's Massachusetts real estate and personal property as well as the residue of her New Hampshire personality; and that by a codicil to her will, executed May 14, 1904, and duly proved and allowed as a part thereof, she directed a sale of her New Hampshire real estate (being the homestead and grounds in Concord known as "Pleasant View") and bequeathed the proceeds of such sale to the Directors of said Mother Church, "to be used for such purposes in connection with said Church as said Directors may determine."

(5) That the said Mother Church—The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, is a church or religious society belonging to the Christian sect or denomination known as Christian Scientist; that said denomination was founded by the said Mary Baker G. Eddy in or about the year 1866; that said Mother Church has more than fifty thousand members and more than twelve hundred branches widely distributed; that it is one of the doctrines of Christian Science as taught by said Mary Baker G. Eddy, and a part of the religious belief and practice of the members of said Mother Church, as well as of all other members of the Christian Science denomination, that sin, suffering, disease and distress can be

(Continued on Page Eight, Column One.)

CALLS POPULAR VOTE SENATOR ELECTIONS MENACE TO FREEDOM

Mr. Lodge Assails Proposed Amendment as Striking at Very Foundation of Representative Government.

MONEY POWER GONE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Lodge stirred the Senate today by the declaration that in the proposition to give the states full control of the election of senators lies a danger that strikes at the

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

POINTS MADE BY MR. LODGE

Election of United States senators by popular vote would strike at the very foundation of the representative government which the framers of the constitution intended to provide.

The only difference between these senators and the members of the House would be in the size of constituency and the greater length of the term. They would merely be congressmen-at-large.

This change may be the first step to the destruction of equality of the states in the Senate and the consequent consolidation of the government. If the amendment should become a law 23 states could at any moment arrest the movement of the government and stop all its operations.

To call such a scheme as this "progressive" is a mockery, it is retrogression and reaction.

Danger of the money interests getting control of the government has been brought to an end in the last 10 years.

Just now financial, business and corporate interests are more concerned in trying to find out whether they are to be allowed to exist than in trying to control anybody.

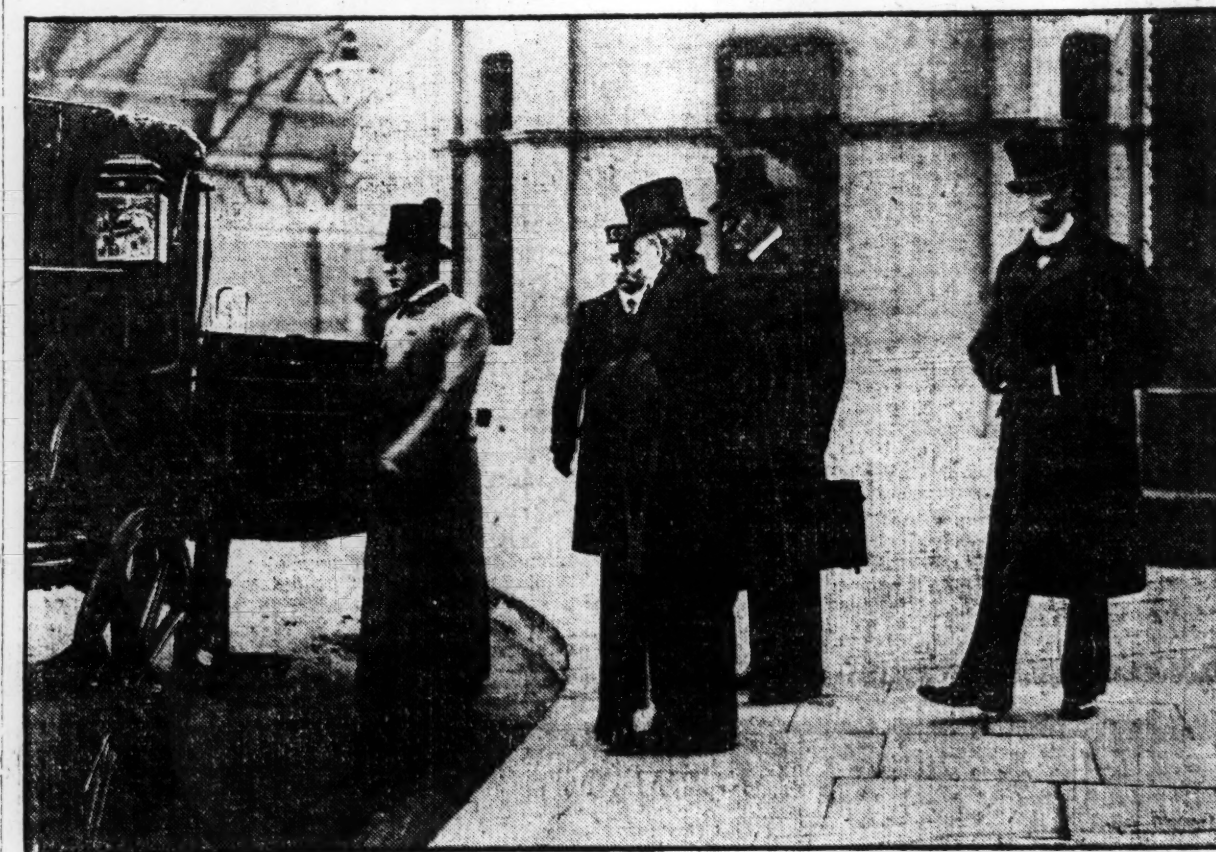
Peril of the money power taking control of the national government will never return.

Provision in the new Arizona constitution for the "recall" of judges would destroy once for all the independence of the judiciary.

Criticism of judicial decisions "has always seemed to me entirely proper."

Ought not all elections to be more frequent than they are, to make government really popular according to the new school of thought?

PRIVY COUNCILORS ARRIVING AT WINDSOR FOR CONFERENCE WITH KING OF ENGLAND



(Photo copyright by Daily Graphic.)
From left to right: Lord Morley, Lord Crewe and Sir Almeric Fitzroy.

MEXICAN REBELS TAKE TOWN OF SAN IGNACIO

WASHINGTON.—Mexican revolutionists are in possession of the town of San Ignacio, situated opposite Ft. Hancock, Tex.

This information was received at the state department today in a telegram from Ciudad Porfirio Diaz. The consul at Monterey telegraphed today that the revolution was growing more furious in the state of Chihuahua and part of Sonora.

It will be decided today whether experiments with aeroplanes along the Mexican border where fighting is now going on shall be conducted by the signal corps of the United States army. Brig. Gen. James Allen, chief of that branch of the service, and Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, are considering the matter.

EL PASO, Tex.—It is believed here today that the insurgents cannot take Juarez unless the reinforcements of Alamos, the rebel leader in Chihuahua, come up quickly.

The reverse suffered yesterday by General Orozco when he attempted to cut off General Rabago and his 300 men who were being rushed to the relief of the Juarez garrison was a hard blow to the rebel leader. According to the government officers, Rabago reached Juarez with practically all his men, two machine guns and rifles and ammunition.

It was reported at noon that General Orozco was within four miles of Juarez. Two machine guns and a mountain howitzer were today mounted in a position to help in the defense of the city.

A skirmish took place south of Juarez early this morning, when the federals from the garrison rushed out to engage a small band of Orozco's soldiers. The fighting lasted some time, but the federals finally withdrew.

General Rabago escaped from Orozco last night after an all-day fight at

POSITION DECLINED ON SUPERIOR COURT BY JUDGE BOLSTER

Judge Wilfred Bolster, chief justice of the municipal court of Boston, refused today to accept a position on the superior court bench of Massachusetts tendered him by Governor Foss. This is the seat held by the late Judge Bond.

Judge Bolster declined on the ground that he is in a position to render better public service by remaining in the municipal court, where he has instituted certain reforms in the business of that court and where he has other important measures yet not fully developed which he wishes to put into effect for the public good.

Considering the larger salary and the promotion involved, it is made public as the opinion of the Governor that Judge Bolster displayed in his decision an exceptional degree of broad public spirit.

SEARCH FOR MISSING BOYS.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn.—About 100 men divided into small scouting parties are searching the northeast corner of the state today for Raymond Hibbard, Harold Spencer and Walter Darrow, boys who were last seen yesterday by the folk-keeper of the Unadilla Power Company at Scotland dam. No hole in the ice was found. The searchers go on the theory that the boys became lost in the woods.

BRITISH KING IN HIS ADDRESS PROMISES END OF VETO DISPUTE

Tells Parliament Proposals Will Be Submitted Without Delay for Fixing Relation of Two Houses.

HOME RULE BLOW

Silence on Subject Indicates Lack of Time to Deal With It—Creation of More Peers in Doubt.

LONDON.—In his address from the throne King George, in opening his first Parliament today, made but brief reference to the all-important subject of reforming the House of Lords. He said: "Proposals will be submitted without delay for settling the relations between the two houses of Parliament with the object of securing a more effective working constitution."

The King began his address with a touching eulogy of his father, the late King Edward.

Measures were promised in the address broadening the old age pension law and providing insurance against sickness and unemployment.

The King's address was brief. Among the questions to come before this session he mentioned the veto bill, workmen's insurance, payment of members of the House of Commons and possibly an amendment to the aliens act, to guard against the unhindered entry of criminals and anarchists to England.

He complimented the Duke of Connaught on the successful inauguration of the parliament of the Union of South Africa.

The question of whether the King intends to create enough Liberal peers to change the complexion of the upper body, in the event that it continues its obstruction tactics is unanswered in his address.

Friends of home rule were disappointed that absolutely no reference was made to this subject. The omission plainly implies that the King does not believe there will be time to consider Ireland's needs at this session.

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, is believed to have agreed to the omission, recognizing that the veto fight must be won before there can be any chance of a home rule bill succeeding.

The opposition will probably move a resolution regretting that the King made no mention of fiscal problems and alleging that the administration's unsympathetic attitude toward England's colonies was responsible for Canada's reciprocity dealings with the United States.

The speech made by Austen Chamberlain to the council of the East Worcester Liberal Unionist Association shortly before the assembling of Parliament has attracted wide attention. It has been described by the Unionist press as a "significant declaration," and it is either this or it is a mere piece of party bluff.

Mr. Chamberlain is a former cabinet minister who has held the important office of chancellor of the exchequer, and is in the habit of speaking with moderation and a sense of responsibility. It is consequently difficult to imagine that he had not weighed his words and was not conscious of the interpretation which was sure to be attached to them. His words indeed are scarcely capable of more than one interpretation, and it is only necessary to quote them to show how categorical they were.

"I think it very probable," he said.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

BROOKLINE'S BOARD OF SELECTMEN ALL TO SEEK REELECTION

President of 1910 City Council Who May Be Head of Incoming Board

All the members of the present board of selectmen of Brookline will be candidates for reelection at the caucuses Feb. 16 in the town hall.

Chairman Philip S. Parker, Selectmen Horace James, John A. Curtin, George S. Baldwin and Dr. Everett M. Bowker have all filed with Edward W. Baker, town clerk, their intention of becoming candidates.

In addition to the present selectmen Patrick J. Cantwell has taken out nomination papers for the board of selectmen and has announced that he is a candidate. Those who endorse his candidacy are: Nathaniel Conant, Francis Muldowney, Bartholomew F. O'Connor, J. Lynch, William J. O'Hearn, Michael J. Gallagher, J. H. Pineo, William H. McManus, Michael O'Hearn and John Donovan.

All of the terms of the town officers expire next month and as in the case of the selectmen all will be candidates for reelection without exception.

Edward C. Mills of the school committee will not be a candidate again. Following caucus day the annual town meeting will be called the first week in March.

Among the offices to be filled this year are: Town clerk, five selectmen, treasurer, collector of taxes, assessor, four trustees of public library, three members of school committee, park commissioner, member of the water board, three members of the committee for planting trees, three auditors, two

NEW COUNCIL'S FIRST ORDER FOR \$800,000 CITY OFFICE BUILDING

Mayor Submits Measure Calling for an Eleven-Story Structure on Site of Old Courthouse.

BILL IS REFERRED

Adjournment Taken Without Election of President—Mr. Fitzgerald Points to Economy in Address.

Boston's new city council, after a brief session, adjourned at 1 o'clock this afternoon for a week without attempting to elect a president.

The first order of the new year came from Mayor Fitzgerald and called for an appropriation of \$800,000, to be taken from the surplus of \$1,500,000, for the erection of a new 11-story city office building on the site of the old courthouse and to be an annex to the present city hall building. The question was referred to the finance committee.

When Mayor Fitzgerald entered the council chamber to administer the oath to the new members of the council he was accompanied by former Mayor Green, the only ex-mayor present, followed by the heads of the various city departments.

The oath of office was administered to these councilmen: Ernest E. Smith, Timothy J. Buckley and Daniel J. McDonald, the first named being the only new member. Mayor John F. Fitzgerald administered the oath of office to the councilmen after prayer had been offered by the Rev. John W. McMahon of Charlestown.

The new members of the council had been generously remembered with floral tributes from friends and many filled the office of Mayor Fitzgerald.

The subordinate officers of the council were elected as follows: City clerk, John T. Priest; city messenger, Edward J. Leary; assistant city messenger, Charles E. Sulloway; clerk of committees, John F. Dever; assistant clerk of committees, Frank X. Chisholm.

Following the ceremony of swearing in the three councilmen, Mayor Fitzgerald read his annual address, after which he returned to the mayor's office, holding a reception there while the members of the council proceeded to business.

The mayor's address was in part as follows:

Gentlemen of the City Council—We do not meet in this room today as unruly companions, embarking upon some novel adventure. The council chamber itself, the inauguration ceremony, the forms of organization, the duties and problems to which all these are merely a preface and a setting, are familiar to most of us.

This occasion marks the close of an important period and coincides with the fresh start made annually in every city department. I am glad to avail myself of the opportunity it affords for expressions of mutual confidence and understanding, as well as for reviews, forecasts and comparisons in the public matters which have been entrusted to our care.

Precedent and custom require that on these occasions your chief magistracy should account to you, and through you to the citizens, for his stewardship during the municipal year. Not every citizen realizes how limited a stewardship the mayor of Boston enjoys, how far from absolute is his control over a large share of the city's expenditures. Yet, even with state, metropolitan, county, police and school bills presented to us for payment, without any effective power of supervision, we are able to report a progress seldom paralleled during the past fiscal year.

The amount of the appropriations recommended by me at the beginning of the year, and voted by your honorable body substantially as recommended, was a moderate one. Although the law would have permitted a total appropriation of \$20,327,586.93, the amount allowed fell short of this by \$1,141,469, a margin never equaled and seldom approached since a tax limit was prescribed by statute.

As a result of our prudence in the expenditure of the public money, the tax rate was reduced from \$16.50 to \$16.40 per thousand. This is the lowest tax rate but one among the cities of the state and nearly \$3 lower than the average tax rate among the cities of the metropolitan district.

Last year some \$350,000 was appropriated from taxes and revenue for construction purposes. Under the financial methods which were in vogue in former years, the money for these items would have been borrowed and an additional 25 cents would have been subtracted from the tax rate, making it only \$15.65 per thousand.

Mr. Hibbard's Surplus

The large surplus left by my predecessor received much commendation. I trust

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The Christian Science Monitor is
read in every city in America.

CONSOLIDATION PLAN FOR METROPOLITAN BOARDS UNOPPOSED

(Continued from Page One.)

statement that the two boards have practically completed the constructive work for which they were established. He believes that a few engineers could perform the work done by many engineers employed by both boards.

He pointed out that the general expenses of the park commission and the water and sewerage board, for salaries of those employed in their offices and for office expense, were respectively \$55,652 and \$71,281 last year. He said he believed that by consolidation these expenses would be very much reduced.

Consideration of Senator Levi H. Greenwood's substitute resolve relative to giving the Governor power to investigate the state departments, which comes up in the Senate this afternoon, is expected to precipitate the first big legislative contest of the year.

Mr. Greenwood would give the authority to hire assistants to investigate to a committee consisting of the Governor and the chairmen of the ways and means committees of the House and Senate. The resolve for which he proposes to substitute his bill would give the executive the sole power of hiring these experts. This resolve was passed by an overwhelming vote in the House with the support of Speaker Walker and other Republicans.

Mr. Walker said that if the Greenwood resolve was passed by the Senate he would oppose it when it came to the House. He said that to delegate the investigating power to a committee of three would divide the responsibility and relieve the Governor of a duty and responsibility which was placed upon him by the Walker budget act of last year.

Senator Greenwood, who is chairman of the Senate committee on ways and means and one of the leaders in the upper branch, urges the acceptance of his substitute resolve on the ground that it would be a mistake for the Legislature to delegate so much power to the Governor.

If there is to be an investigation of the state departments for the purpose of determining what sums of money should be appropriated for their maintenance, Mr. Greenwood says that in his opinion such investigation should be carried on in part at least by the Legislature, which has the power under the state constitution of making appropriations.

Many members of the Senate of both parties are known to be favorable to the substitution of Senator Greenwood's resolve for that passed by the House, and the consensus of opinion among the Senate members appears to be that the move will succeed.

In case the Greenwood resolve passes the Senate and fails to be accepted by the House it is said that a committee of conference consisting of members of both branches will be immediately appointed to settle the question.

The members of the House who were opposed to the resolve when passed are led by Norman H. White of Brookline, chairman of the committee on ways and means. At the time of passing this measure these members were opposed to giving any authority to investigate to the Governor.

It is said that many of them have taken Senator Greenwood's view since then that this authority ought to be divided between the legislative and executive departments. They are said to be ready to support the senator's measure if it comes before the House.

Governor Foss, replying to a letter from J. J. Brooks, general counsel of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, in which Mr. Brooks expresses his regret that the governor favors the adoption of the proposed amendment to the federal constitution for an income tax, and upholds his own view and tells why, in his opinion, such an amendment will work to the advantage of the country. Mr. Foss says:

"A federal income tax is a tax on the incomes of wealthy men and wealthy corporations, and if it bears harder throughout one district than another that is simply because there is more justly taxable wealth in the first than in the other.

"My position is that a wealthy man, wherever he lives, is more able to pay a tax, and should be progressively taxed in larger ratio than his poor neighbor. In this there is no penalty on living, for the greater burdens of taxation are thus automatically adjusted to those most able to bear them."

The legislative committee on roads and bridges gave a hearing at the State House today on the question of reappor-

tioning the cost of maintaining the New Bedford and Fairhaven bridge. The question came up on the petition of Fairhaven, represented at the hearing by Guy W. Cox, City Solicitor Barney and Representatives Hathaway, Doyle, and Purcell of New Bedford appeared in remonstrance.

According to figures submitted, Fairhaven pays 75 cents and New Bedford 12 cents per capita of the cost of maintenance. From the standpoint of valuation, Fairhaven pays \$1.9 cents per \$1000 valuation, and New Bedford pays only 13.6 cents per \$1000. The New Bedford city solicitor said that the basis of apportionment adopted five years ago was fair, the issue not being a question of population and valuation, but of the degree of benefit that each community receives.

The committee heard also the petition of Walter H. Hersey for legislation to authorize the construction of a new bridge over the Weymouth back river between the towns of Weymouth and Hingham.

A. P. Worthing, town counsel of Weymouth, explained that after the bridge was constructed the war department at Washington notified Weymouth, Quincy and Hingham that it would require them to rebuild the bridge, broadening it from its present width of 25 feet to 50 feet. The bridge is not owned by any of the cities and towns in interest, he said, but is vested in a board of trustees. The municipalities named have no authority to rebuild the bridge.

Representative Norman White said the proposition would eventually come to the ways and means committee and recommended its submission to the Governor for an expert inquiry. Senator Timilty objected to this plan.

Election Bills Heard

Before the committee on election laws today George A. Bacon of Springfield appeared for his bill to amend the caucus law so that the city clerk shall sign all certificates of nominations by the primaries.

Representative David P. Keefe of Fall River appeared for his bill to require that the commonwealth shall furnish the ballots for all caucuses as it now furnishes them for state elections.

Walter H. Creamer of Lynn appeared for his bill to provide that the voter shall be given an opportunity if he wishes to vote a straight party ticket by making a single cross at the top of his ballot.

E. Gerly Brown of Brockton opposed the bill on the ground that the careless voter might easily invalidate his ballot by forgetting the fact that he had made his cross at the top for straight party candidates and finding a friend's name down below put another cross against that also.

State House and Libraries

The legislative committee which has the handling of all petitions regarding the State House or public libraries had hearings today on both.

Representative Courtenay Crocker was heard on a petition to authorize the State House commission to investigate and make a contract with the Boston Edison company to light and heat the State House.

On the subject of libraries the committee heard City Solicitor J. W. McAnaney of Quincy on a petition to authorize the trustees of the Thomas Crane library in his city to increase its holdings from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

WAKEFIELD CHIEF ADVISES FIRE AUTO

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—George E. Zwicker, assistant fire chief, is a report to the board of fire engineers, recommends the purchase of a motor fire engine for the central fire station and advocates the transfer of the combination chemical hose wagon to the Greenwood district.

Mr. Zwicker says that the central station apparatus drawn by horses ran about 200 miles in 1910 at an average cost of \$4 per mile, whereas the volunteer motor hose wagon covered the same distance at a total cost of only \$16.20. Chief William E. Cade is also an advocate of motor apparatus.

C. R. HEIKE'S CASE UP.

NEW YORK.—The motion of the government to have the appeal of Charles R. Heike, former secretary of the American Sugar Company, from the decision of the lower court placed on the preferred calendar of the circuit court of appeals was brought up for a hearing today in the United States court of appeals, but was adjourned until Feb. 14.

RECITAL AT WELLESLEY TONIGHT.

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Xaver Scharwenka, the Russian composer, will give a pianoforte recital in College Hall chapel, Wellesley, this evening at 7:30 o'clock. This is the last of the series of artist recitals arranged by the music department for this year.

BRITISH KING IN HIS ADDRESS PROMISES END OF VETO DISPUTE

(Continued from Page One.)

"that the majority in the House of Commons will hold together to pass the Parliament bill in whatever shape the government may choose to submit it; but it is unthinkable that any second chamber, and least of all our House of Lords, should voluntarily pass such a measure, and it would be unconstitutional for the government to advise such a wholesale creation of peers as would alone coerce them to pass it."

The impression, amounting almost to a certainty, exists in government circles that Mr. Asquith has obtained the consent of the King to this very creation. If this expectation should be disappointed the cabinet would certainly experience considerable plain speaking. Yet Mr. Chamberlain, in full possession of the information at the disposal of a former cabinet minister, seems clearly to discount this.

It may be taken for granted from his speech that the Parliament bill will be rejected by the upper house. In this case the responsibility of action will be placed on the throne. If the creation is refused, Mr. Asquith will resign. Mr. Balfour will be unable to form a ministry capable of existing for a day, and the government of the country will either be reduced to an impasse, or the throne will be forced to comply with Mr. Asquith's demands.

The only other course would be for Mr. Balfour to accept office and recommend a dissolution. There is, however, no indication that a dissolution would improve the Unionist prospects in any way, and so the House of Lords would once more be presented with the alternative of yielding or throwing the decision upon the throne.

It is, of course, possible that, as a last resource, the peers might walk out before the division and leave the tiny Liberal minority to accept the full responsibility of their act. In this case an announcement would probably be made by Mr. Balfour to the effect that the first act of the Unionists on obtaining a majority would be to repeal the veto legislation, and the battle would then once more be referred to the constituencies.

It is understood that Lord Lansdowne will almost immediately introduce a bill in the House of Lords for the reform of the upper House on the lines indicated in the Lansdowne and Rosebery resolutions.

The opposition does not intend to move an amendment to the address on the constitutional question, but Austen Chamberlain will move a tariff reform amendment with special reference to the reciprocity agreement. Another amendment to the address will deal with the aliens question.

For their part the Lords adopted in the last Parliament, after the question had become an issue, resolutions framed by Lords Lansdowne and Rosebery. The former declared the Lords "prepared to forego their constitutional right to reject or amend money bills," proposed the settlement by joint sessions of members from the two houses differences lasting through two sessions of a year's interval, and that differences on matters of great gravity be submitted to a popular referendum.

Lord Rosebery's resolutions declared a strong and efficient second chamber necessary, and that the possession of a peerage should not of itself give the right to a seat. His proposition was that half the chamber be composed of lords elected by their own members, the other half, also chosen by the Lords, to consist of eminent representatives of commerce, the professions, and those who had held high positions in the colonial, diplomatic, military and other services.

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS TO MEET

At the regular meeting of the Railway Mail Clerks Association of New England next Sunday afternoon in Castle Square hall, 446 Tremont street, it is expected that there will be a report by A. C. Walton of this city, the association president, who recently conferred with Postmaster-general Hitchcock on railway conditions in New England. The meeting will be held behind closed doors. One of the speakers will be George A. Wood, national secretary. President Walton is attending the annual meeting of the executive council in Cleveland.

NORTHWEST DIVIDED ON RECIPROCITY AND FREE WHEAT CLAUSE

MINNEAPOLIS.—This city and St. Paul, with Duluth, are for the tariff changes proposed that would give free grain and lower Canadian import duty on agricultural implements and machinery. North Dakota is against it. Sentiment in Minnesota, South Dakota, northern Nebraska and western Wisconsin is mixed.

St. Paul wants reciprocity; and the land business, which is important in St. Paul, will grow. Duluth wants it, being closer than any other important commercial center in the West to the Canadian line. Minneapolis wants it, because the city's milling predominance would be increased.

North Dakota may be figured upon to fight against the proposition. For years North Dakota farmers have paid the indirect tax that the general tariff laid upon them in purchases of manufactured goods. They have profited in years when the wheat crop was short on the American side, and have seen wheat selling regularly in the Winnipeg market or at Fort William or Port Arthur at prices three to 10 cents a bushel lower than Minneapolis. Now, they say, the government proposes to take away their protection, just when it is beginning to do them some good.

In Minneapolis it is said that if free grain comes about the figures of 161,000,000 bushels for high record annual receipts of grain of all kinds, and 16,200,000 barrels, the high flour production record, will be beaten, and that 200,000,000 bushels will be shown in grain and 20,000,000 barrels of flour.

NEW YORK.—Mr. Hastings, president of the American Paper and Pulp Association, is opposed to the reciprocity agreement under consideration by Canada and this country. He says:

"The so-called reciprocity agreement with Canada, if put into effect, would be the most disastrous blow ever handed to the paper industry in the United States."

"The ultimate effect would be that Canada could continue to export paper up to a value of 4 cents a pound at the mill, if composed in part of wood pulp made from wood said to be grown on private lands, free of any duty, and she could continue to hold her wood grown on crown lands indefinitely."

"On the other hand, the United States mills could not export to Canada any of their paper, or pulp at less than the Canadian rate of duty, which is higher than the Payne rate of duty from Canada into the United States."

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—A delegation made up of Mayor Hugo of this city and others is in Washington to appear before the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives in opposition to the proposed clause in the reciprocity treaty which permits the free importation of wood pulp and print paper from Canada.

BOSTON PREACHER PRAISES SENATOR FOR KONGO WORK

The Rev. Herbert S. Johnson extolled Senator Lodge for his humanitarian tendencies at the Warren Avenue Baptist church Sunday night. In speaking upon "A Personal Experience with Senator Lodge," he said:

"I speak tonight in order to say to as many people of the commonwealth as possible, 'You do not understand the character of your senator.'"

Mr. Johnson. "You have been proud of his great intellectual ability, of his culture, scholarship and oratorical ability, but you have thought him lacking in sympathy with the common people."

"I say that you are mistaken. I ask you, for the sake of justice, to acquaint yourselves with the attitude of Senator Lodge in the days when this nation was asking whether or not it would respond to the cry for help from one of the most feeble and wretched peoples of the world."

"During the weeks when the United States Senate was considering the Kongo resolution, the successful passage of which undoubtedly was the principal cause of the annexation of the Kongo Free State by Belgium, I saw the senator daily in Washington. He was the leader of the Kongo humanitarian movement on the floor of the Senate, and I need not say that he led it with consummate skill."

TUFTS OPENS WITH SEVERAL CHANGES MADE IN FACULTY

Students of Tufts and Jackson Colleges returned today for the beginning of the second semester. Registration and the assignment of courses occupied the greater part of the day and regular college exercises will not be resumed until Tuesday.

A number of faculty transfers have been made for the remainder of the year. Prof. Thomas Whittemore of the English department has been granted indefinite leave of absence and Prof. Henry C. Metcalf, professor of political science at Jackson, has been granted leave of absence for the half year. Professor Metcalf is to devote his time to study of the reorganization of industries.

Professor Whittemore has gone to Egypt where he is to join the party which is conducting excavations at Abydos. Prof. Fred D. Lambert of the biology department has had his leave of absence extended and will remain in Germany where he is studying.

GERMANTOWN CITIZENS ACT

A resolution in favor of the electrification of steam railroads in the metropolitan district was passed by the Germantown Citizens Association at its meeting in St. Paul's hall, Washington and German streets, Sunday.

The association appointed a committee to confer with the trustees of the Boston public library to obtain a local branch delivery for the residents of the Germantown section. A committee was appointed to confer with land owners and fight the passage of a bill in the Legislature to empower the city of Boston to assess betterments and damages on property affected by the construction of the new Washington street boulevard.

INVITE EMPLOYEES TO BANK DINNER

A dinner will be given by the officers of the Old Colony Trust Company to employees of the company, approximately 350 in number, Feb. 20, at the Exchange Club. Separate dining rooms will be provided for the men and women employees. Some of the officers of the company will give informal speeches and entertainment will be provided by the employees.

The purpose of the affair is to bring the employees together for a general good time, and enable them to meet the officers and the heads of the departments. It is hoped to make this an annual occasion. Treasurer George W. Grant has the arrangements in hand.

IDLE STEEL MEN TO BE REINSTATED

GARY, Ind.—The Illinois steel plant here today notified 1000 men who have been laid off for a considerable time to report for duty Feb. 17. Another 2000 men will be taken back in the same plant April 1, when the full quota of 7000 men will be at work.

Four thousand men employed in the plants of the American Bridge Company, the American Sheet and Tinplate Company and the Bi-Products Coke Company will be taken back later.

SEES COSTA RICA TRADE INCREASING

Costa Rica is prosperous and business is steadily increasing in volume, according to Clarence H. Booth, who returned from Costa Rica today with Mrs. Booth on the United Fruit Company's steamer Esparta, Capt. C. R. Glenn. Mr. Booth has been connected with the Great Northern railroad of Costa Rica.

The steamer brought in 30,000 bunches of bananas which were delayed in being discharged.

SEEK MISS SEARS IN BOSTON.

Miss Ellen Beatrice Sears, daughter of Mrs. Sydney Sears of the Hotel Lucerna, Bridgeport, Conn., has been missing since Jan. 26 and is being sought for in Boston. The mother has gone to New York to look for the girl there. Miss Sears is 22 years old, about 5 feet 3 inches in height and weighs about 130 pounds. Her sister describes her as a moderate brunette with dark hair, but blue eyes.

GOLDEN RULE GETS MARSHALSHIP.

Charles L. Purinton, district deputy grand master of the seventh Masonic district, has announced the appointment of William F. Deadman of Wakefield as marshal of his district. This is the first time that the marshalship has gone to a past master of Golden Rule lodge. The new marshal is also a member of the Royal Arch chapter of Reading.

JUAREZ HELD BY REENFORCED TROOPS

(Continued from Page One.)

lines than a mile. The bullets for the most part simply stirred up the dust. While the shooting was in progress sightseers from the city went out to the scene in automobiles which at times were nearer to the opposing zone of fire than was the "enemy."

Fighting was reported last night between 100 federals and 600 insurgents under Alanias, 125 miles east of Juarez, opposite San Elisario, Tex.

FORT WORTH, Tex.—One hundred Americans have left El Paso to join the insurgent army. Capt. A. T. Burkhardt, a native Texan, and resident of the border country, is in charge of the contingent. It is reported insurgent agents paid each recruit \$200 in gold in advance for taking up the rebel cause.

LAREDO, Tex.—An official from Monterey who is in close touch with the military authorities of the Mexican government, said that the policy of the government would be to conciliate the revolutionists and that amnesty would be extended to all except the leaders.

MEXICO CITY.—"We are not sure but it would be the best thing that the revolutionists should take Ciudad Juarez. We would then have them in a position where we could quickly surround and capture them."

Enrique C. Creel, minister of foreign relations, thus answered a request for an official expression upon events on the border.

May Involve the U. S.

WASHINGTON.—It is being said here that the United States government is being forced to aid the government of Mexico in the latter's fight with revolutionists owing to the investment of nearly \$750,000,000 of American money in Mexican interests.

It is the opinion here that the United States may become involved in the "civil war" in Mexico. If Mexico does not ask the United States to send troops into Juarez and is unable to protect American interests there the argument is advanced that troops will be sent across the river. This action will be determined by the results of the conflict in and near Juarez.

Juarez Road Owned Here

Capitalists of Boston have mining interests in Mexico, but the base of operations is far south of the district about Juarez.

The principal Boston-owned property in the district where the revolutionists are busy is the street car and street lighting system of the city of Juarez, owned by Stone & Webster.

H. S. Potter, manager of the plants, has telegraphed and written to the Boston office that there is no likelihood of the destruction of the company's property in Juarez by the revolutionists.

PLAN LARGE CAMP FOR PETAWAWA

OTTAWA, Ont.—The militia officials are considering the feasibility of taking all the units, both mounted and infantry, of the eastern Ontario command to Petawawa this summer for training.

The idea of having all branches represented in great numbers at Petawawa would be to have extensive military maneuvers which would take two or three days, the like of which soldiers in this command have never had an opportunity of participating in. The field days so far have rarely lasted over a portion of a day.

HOTEL ALLIANCE PLANNED.

NEW YORK.—Nine big hotels extending from New York to St. Louis are reported to be forming an alliance. The group, it is understood, will embrace the Waldorf-Astoria and the new Vanderbilt Hotel of this city, now nearing completion; the LaSalle in Chicago, the Plunkington in Milwaukee, the Hermitage in Nashville, Tenn., the New Willard in Washington, the St. Charles in New Orleans, one in Atlanta, Ga., and one in St. Louis.

THINK MISS ARNOLD FOUND.

NEW YORK.—Intimate friends of the family of Francis Arnold, whose daughter, Dorothy, has been missing since Dec. 12, contradicted the family's statements today that Dorothy is still missing. She has been located, they said, and is in an institution near Philadelphia.

MR. SMOOT'S PANAMA CANAL BOND BILL IS PASSED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON.—Senator Smoot's bill to restrain the secretary of the treasury from receiving bonds issued to provide money for the building of the Panama canal as security for the issuance of circulating notes to national banks, passed the Senate this afternoon.

This bill is designed to prevent depreciation of \$790,000,000 outstanding 2 per cent notes.

A notable contribution to the arguments in the Lorimer case was made by Mr. Burton of Ohio in the Senate today. His verdict was that corrupt practices in the Lorimer election deprived the latter of any legal claim to a seat.

CHELSEA Y. M. C. A. DEDICATES HOME

The Chelsea Y. M. C. A. dedicated its handsome new home at Grove and Shurtleff streets Sunday afternoon in the presence of about 400 friends.

President Winthrop F. Butler in opening the exercises said that the dedication was the culmination of the greatest week in the history of the association.

Wednesday night last, he said, the campaigners, who had by their efforts in raising some \$77,000 made possible the new building, gathered at the festive board. Thursday night the building was opened to the inspection of subscribers to the building fund. Friday night the general public had the opportunity offered of viewing the new structure, and ministers and laymen finally participated in the culminating celebration, the dedication.

ENCOUNTER DELAY AT PEABODY FIRE

PEABODY, Mass.—Fire in the ice house of Horgan & Norton, in West Peabody today, caused \$2000 damage. An alarm was not received promptly by the fire department, the temperature affecting the fire alarm system.

A chemical engine was despatched to the fire, but was not used because the chemicals were found to be frozen. Finally a fire engine arrived and a hole was chipped through the ice of a nearby pond to enable the steamer to get water to extinguish the blaze.

SAN PEDRO SHIP LINE TO MEXICO

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Capt. J. S. Bergman of Pasadena, and Associates of Los Angeles, Bakersfield, Spokane and Minneapolis have organized a company to put on a steamer to Manzanillo, Mexico, from San Pedro.

They will build a road from Penos to Ameca, connecting with the City of Mexico, build a concrete nut oil factory and cultivate a 135,000-acre tract of Mexican land.

MISSOURI CAPITOL BURNED.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The state capitol was burned Sunday night. The loss, including furnishings, records, etc., is estimated at \$600,000. The Legislature will determine today whether to continue its session here or elsewhere in the state.

NEW SOMERSWORTH DEPUTY.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H.—Former Postmaster Prescott B. Kinsman has been appointed deputy sheriff by Sheriff Smith to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Loren Casler.

NATIONAL STYLE SHOW

HORTICULTURAL HALL

Opens Tomorrow at 1 P. M.

ALL WEEK—Sessions 2 and 3 P. M.

200

Advanced Season's Styles

50 LIVING MODELS

ADMISSION 25c

CUT GLASS AND SILVER DEPOSITWARE IN GREAT VARIETY OF PIECES GEORGE E. HOMER

43 WINTER ST., BOSTON.

SECOND HAND W. B. Clarke Co

BOOKS BOUGHT 25 & 28 Tremont St

Leading Events in Athletics

PRINCETON EXPECTS GYMNASIUM TEAM TO MAKE GOOD SHOWING

Four of Last Year's Squad Again Available, With Captain Clark the Only Point Winner.

SEVERAL NEW MEN

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Princeton varsity gymnasium squad, with four of last year's men back, expects to have one of the best teams the Tigers have ever turned out and has arranged an attractive schedule for the season. Two intercollegiate point winners are lost by graduation, Capt. T. Clark '11 being the only point winner back. He took third place last year for the all-round championship, only six points separating the first three men. So he is expected to be a sure point winner, and to stand a chance of being the intercollegiate champion. J. Lehman '12, W. C. Vance '12 and R. C. Annin '12 are the other veterans. These men are all in the competition events, in the exhibition part of the program. R. Dykeman '12, D. C. Orbeson '12 and R. Lawrence '12 are veterans and will work again on the flying traps.

Capt. T. Clark '11 and A. W. Hay '13 will do the horizontal bar work. J. Lehman '12, R. M. Harding '13, B. T. Biggs '13, A. W. Hay '13, and T. Clark '11 will work on the parallel bars. In these two departments the team is strong and expect to make a very good showing. In the tumbling S. Moffat '13 is the best man and is looked to for several first places. He is the best tumbler the Tigers have had for a number of years. W. C. Vance '12 and T. Clark will also be entered in this event.

P. Erben '12 and T. Clark are entered for the rings, and the side-horse work will be done by R. Seeley '13, A. W. Hay '13 and R. O. Annin '13. This completes the list of the competition events and will be the weakest part of the team work. They are strong on the horizontal and parallel bars and in the tumbling.

The exhibition events have always been strong on the Princeton team and will again be given a good deal of attention. Dykeman, Orbeson and Lawrence are veterans on the swinging traps, so are sure to give a good performance. The first two men will also do the double trapeze work, and although new at it have learned a good program and work well together. The balancing trapeze work, one of the most difficult and spectacular of the exhibition events, is done by W. Wallace '11. The three high will be made up entirely of new men this year; they are A. G. Noehren, L. Ferris '12 and J. J. Daub '11.

The team members have been holding daily practice in the gymnasium under direction of Coaches J. E. Wolf and A. G. Noehren, and have taken part in one meet this year. It was a quadruple meet held at Haverford on Jan. 21. They will give an exhibition at Hill school on Feb. 18 and the usual Washington's birthday exhibition here on Feb. 22. On Feb. 25 they will be at Newark Academy, on March 3 at Tome Institute, on March 4 at Annapolis, and will meet Yale here on March 11. On March 18 they will have a dual meet with the University of Pennsylvania, this being the first time they have met in gymnasium competition. The season will close with the intercollegiate at Yale March 25.

NOTES

Brown easily defeated Yale in their annual basketball game Saturday 39 to 15.

The University of Pennsylvania basketball team won a close contest from West Point Saturday 18 to 16.

Arthur Clarkson, one of the famous brothers who have made a name for themselves as great baseball pitchers, passed away Sunday.

Harmon '13 established a new college record for the one-mile at Dartmouth Saturday when he ran the distance in 4m. 29s. This bettered the old record by 2-3-8.

President Barrow of the Eastern baseball league has appointed the following umpires for 1911: James Murray, Robert Black, Robert Pender, Robert Hart, William Bannan, John Pollock, Patrick Wright and Frank Rudderham.

Struninow, a Russian skater, established a new world's record for the 5000-meter distance Saturday of 8m. 37.1-5s. The old record of 8m. 37.3-5s. was made by Hamar of Norway in 1894.

DORTCH HEADS NAVY RIFLEMEN. ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Lieut. I. F. Dortch, U. S. N., has been selected for duty as captain of this year's navy rifle team and has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy in this connection. He was a member of the navy rifle teams of 1907 and 1908. The squad from which the team will be made up will be selected and have preliminary practice at Annapolis and later it will be taken to Wakefield, Mass., for practice and training on the range at that place. There will be no midshipmen's team this year.

WINCHESTER ROD AND GUN CLUB IS LEADING LEAGUE

New York, Bridgeport and Warren, Pa., Tied for Second in Eastern Interclub Rifle Matches.

WASHINGTON—At the close of the sixth week of the Eastern Interclub Rifle Shooting League the Winchester Rod and Gun Club of New Haven, Conn., is leading the league with seven victories and no defeats to its credit.

Incidentally it this week established the highest score yet recorded when it made 993 points out of a possible 1000 in the match with the Bangor (Me.) Rifle Association, which it defeated by 24 points.

Bridgeport, Conn., Warren, Pa., and New York city are tied for second place with six victories and one defeat. Other matches during the week resulted as follows:

Bridgeport defeated Butler, Penn. 951 to 917.
Pittsburg defeated Saranah, 935 to 847.
Warren, Pa., defeated Providence, 980 to 912.
Portland, Me., defeated Washington, D. C. 944 to 893.
New York city defeated Atlantic City, 970 to 830.
Birmingham, Ala., won from Erie, Pa., 935 to 0 (default).

Bowling Standings

FURNITURE LEAGUE.

Won. Lost. Pinfall. Aver.				
out	55	9	21,375	445
	49	15	20,884	432
land	45	19	20,757	430
l	44	20	20,678	426
	31	23	21,005	429
ion	38	26	20,415	425
	26	38	19,843	412
s	25	39	19,877	414
	21	43	19,591	408
s-Luce	20	44	19,747	411
lfg. Co.	18	46	19,619	409
Rapids	4	60	18,194	379

PAPER TRADE LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pinfall.	Aver.
C. Rice Co.....	16	4	6,000	444
Forsythe Co.....	18	6	8,041	446
Munroe Co.....	16	8	7,755	430
Storrs-Bement Co..	11	9	6,262	417
Carter & Co.....	11	13	7,463	414
and Livermore..	5	11	4,768	396
son, Pratt Co....	2	10	3,710	412
ews, Burr Co....	1	19	5,926	394

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pinfall.	Aver.
Colonial	43	17	22,992	510
Newtowne	36	24	23,231	516
Arlington Boat	29	31	22,865	508
Winthrop Yacht	28	32	22,868	508
Dudley	24	36	22,882	508
B. A. Amateurs	23	37	22,877	508

SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pinfall.	Aver.
Boston Y. C.	35	17	19,428	498
Cottage Park Y. C.	31	21	18,886	484
Colonial	30	22	19,106	489
Central Boat	27	25	18,975	487
Newtowne	26	26	19,074	489
Winthrop Y. C.	25	27	18,886	489
South Boston	18	34	18,843	483
Dudley	17	35	18,862	484
Review	16	36	18,422	472

NEWTON LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pinfall.	Aver.
nd	3	0	1,454	484
Golf	3	0	1,390	463
Gate	2	1	1,427	475
ale	2	1	1,400	466
well	1	2	1,435	478
s	1	2	1,335	445
orhood	0	3	1,360	445
Bout	0	3	1,352	450

POSTOFFICE LEAGUE.

Won. Lost. Pinfall. Aver.				
St. Station	51	17	22,581	442
Order	46	22	21,720	426
Room	44	24	21,981	430
Room	42	26	21,992	431
y Division	40	28	21,431	420
y Carriers	39	29	21,925	428
A	38	30	21,519	421
Boston	31	37	21,323	419
Postal	23	45	20,967	411
Hall	20	48	20,783	407
Division	19	49	21,150	414

NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.

NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.				
	Won.	Lost.	Pinfall.	Aver.
ript 1	17	3	6,937	462
ript 2	15	5	6,899	459
ript	14	6	6,848	456
ript	14	6	6,792	452
l	14	6	9,647	445
l	11	9	6,647	443
2	9	11	6,566	437
	7	13	6,353	423
r	6	14	6,521	424
	6	14	6,413	427
	4	16	6,251	417
an	3	17	6,171	411

ROCHESTER YACHT CLUB CHALLENGES CANADIANS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Lake Ontario yachtsmen are much interested in the last move of the Rochester Yacht Club in finally deciding to try and win the Fisher Challenge cup from the Canadians and is sending the following challenge to the Royal Canadian Yacht Club:

"We hereby challenge the Royal Canadian Yacht Club for the Fisher challenge cup to be best two out of three under conditions similar to those which obtained in 1907 for the Canada's cup. "We ask you to waive the time limit for challenging and expressly stipulate that the competing yachts shall be selected from those which were built for the Canada's cup race in 1907, the contest to be held during the exhibition at Toronto on dates that may be mutually agreeable."

At a recent meeting of the Rochester Yacht Club, Eric C. Moore, owner of the Seneca, placed his yacht at the disposal of the club as a challenger if a race could be arranged. The Canadians have Eleanor, Aileen and Crusader with which to defend the cup. These yachts were built for the last Canada cup series, which was won by the Seneca, and it would seem that the Rochester men are seeking some advantage in stipulating that the defender must be selected from these three. The Canadians have been expecting a challenge and are anxious to arrange a race. It is possible that as they want an international contest they may agree to conditions as named by the Rochester club. The Canadians challenged for a race,

Cambridge Football Leader Will Try to Defend Championship



(Copyright Sports and General Illustrations Co., London, Eng.)
CAPT. H. G. BACHE.

IOWA UNIVERSITY GETS HIGH SCORE AND TIES SHOOT

WASHINGTON—The University of Iowa made the highest score yet established in the Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League matches, during the week just passed, when it made a total of 1891 out of a possible 2000 points in its match with Purdue University, which made 1703.

Iowa, Columbia and Massachusetts Agricultural College are tied for first place with four victories and no defeats to their credit.

Other matches of the seventh week resulted as follows: Columbia defeated Louisiana, 1883 to 0 (by default); Massachusetts Agricultural defeated Minnesota 1825 to 1634; Washington state defeated Dartmouth, 1766 to 1701; Cornell defeated Princeton, 1753 to 1607; Rhode Island State defeated North Carolina Agricultural, 1671 to 1486; New Hampshire defeated Arizona, 1682 to 1617; Missouri State Military School defeated California, 1712 to 1701.

I. S. A. TO HOLD BIG MEET.

NEW YORK—E. C. M. Richards of Yale, who has been working hard to make of the next individual championships of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association the most important meet in the history of the sport, reports gratifying results. Williams, Amherst, Syracuse and Brown have promised to send contestants for some of the events, and Harvard, Annapolis and West Point have given hope that they will also be represented. Of course, all six of the colleges in the league will send delegations and it is likely that other universities which have received invitations to the meet will also add their quota to the entry list. Such a monster reunion should give a great impetus to aquatic among the student body.

but declared that the Seneca, having been sold from the Lakes to salt water, was not eligible. The main reason for this claim was that the Seneca was built prior to the adoption of scantling rules and that a new challenger would have to comply with those rules, which would put her at a disadvantage.

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HOLLENBACK MAY COACH. PHILADELPHIA—William Hollenback will be chosen as field coach of the University of Pennsylvania eleven next fall if the Red and Blue is unable to make terms again with Andrew Smith.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE ATHLETICS START ON THEIR BUSY SEASON

Two English Varsity Association Football Teams Open It Next Saturday—Hockey Is Next.

THEN TRACK GAMES

Date.	Winner.	Ground.	Goals.
1874	Oxford	Oval	1-0
1875	Cambridge	Oval	2-0
1876	Oxford	Oval	4-1
1877	Oxford	Oval	1-0
1878	Cambridge	Oval	5-1
1879	Cambridge	Oval	1-0
1880	Cambridge	Oval	3-1
1881	Cambridge	Oval	2-1
1882	Oxford	Oval	3-0
1883	Cambridge	Oval	3-2
1884	Cambridge	Oval	2-0
1885	Cambridge	Oval	1-0
1886	Cambridge	Oval	5-0
1887	Cambridge	Oval	3-1
1888	Oxford	Oval	3-1
1889	Drawn	Queen's Club	1-1
1890	Cambridge	Queen's Club	3-1
1891	Oxford	Queen's Club	4-1
1892	Cambridge	Queen's Club	5-1
1893	Oxford	Queen's Club	3-2
1894	Cambridge	Queen's Club	3-1
1895	Oxford	Queen's Club	3-0
1896	Oxford	Queen's Club	1-0
1897	Oxford	Queen's Club	1-0
1898	Cambridge	Queen's Club	1-0
1899	Cambridge	Queen's Club	3-1
1900	Oxford	Queen's Club	2-0
1901	Oxford	Queen's Club	3-2
1902	Oxford	Queen's Club	2-0
1903	Oxford	Queen's Club	1-0
1904	Cambridge	Queen's Club	5-0
1905	Oxford	Queen's Club	2-1
1906	Cambridge	Queen's Club	2-1
1907	Oxford	Queen's Club	2-1
1908	Oxford	Queen's Club	4-1
1909	Cambridge	Queen's Club	2-1

(Copyright Sports and General Illustrations Co., London, Eng.)
CAPT. J. B. BICKERSTELH.

WESTWARD HO GOLF CLUB WINS BIG TOURNAMENT

(Special to The Monitor.) LONDON—The last term at Oxford and Cambridge universities is always full of interest in the matter of sport, for within the space of two months several of the most important intervarsity competitions are decided. Among them may be mentioned the association football match, Feb. 11; the hockey match, Feb. 22; the boxing competition, the athletic sports, March 25; and the boat race, April 1.

If the association football match proves as keen a contest as the rugby match did in December there will certainly be a great struggle. Curiously enough, just as Oxford seemed certain winners of the rugby match, so Cambridge at the moment seems to be a better side in all points than their opponents in association football. Previous to Christmas the Cambridge eleven showed fine form, while Oxford was somewhat indifferent. The latter, however, since the beginning of the term defeated a strong team of the "Casuals," while the Cambridge side played in irresistible form against the Essex A. F. A. Taking the two sides as they expect to be represented, it seems that if the Oxford defense can resist the magnificent Cambridge attack they should win, but the Cantab forward line is one of exceptional skill and speed, and whether they actually score or not they should certainly give the Oxford backs a good deal of hard work to do.

H. G. Bache, the Cambridge captain, is one of the best center forwards the varsity has had for some time. He is an A. F. A. international player, having represented England against both Bohemia and France. An interesting personality in the Cambridge team is the goalkeeper, C. Pinkham, who, it will be remembered, represented Cambridge as back in the rugby match in December, thus gaining a double football "blue," a very rare thing.

J. B. Bickerstelh, the Oxford captain, plays "wing half," and gained his "blue" in 1910. He was formerly at Charterhouse, a school which provides so many soccer blues, and is a sound and useful halfback. He has apparently taken great pains in forming his side.

At present Cambridge has won 18 times and Oxford 17.

A COLLEGE CHESS GAME.

White.	Black.
1. P-K4	P-K3
2. P-Q4	P-K3
3. Kt-QB3	P-K3
4. Kt-P3	P-K3
5. B-KK5	P-K3
6. B-K1	P-K3
7. P-QB3	P-K3
8. Kt-B3	P-K3
9. B-Q3	P-K3
10. Castles	P-K3
11. Q-Q2	P-K3
12. Kt-B3	P-K3
13. Kt-K3	P-K3
14. Q-R4	P-K3
15. Kt-B3	P-K3
16. B-K3	P-K3
17. R-K2	P-K3
18. R-P3	P-K3
19. Kt-K1	P-K3
20. R-K1	P-K3
21. Q-B2	P-K3
22. Kt-Q2	P-K3
23. R-K3	P-K3
24. R-B3	P-K3
25. Kt-B3	P-K3
26. Q-Q2	P-K3
27. Q-Q2	P-K3
28. Q-K2	P-K3
29. Q-K2	P-K3
30. R-K4	P-K3
31. R-P3	P-K3
32. R-P3	P-K3
33. B-Q3	P-K3
34. B-Q3	P-K3
35. B-Q3	P-K3
36. B-Q3	P-K3
37. B-Q3	P-K3
38. B-Q3	P-K3
39. B-Q3	P-K3
40. B-Q3	P-K3
41. Q-Kt ch	P-K3
1 h. 46 min.	Resigns.

TEXAS PROHIBITION VOTE. AUSTIN, Tex.—On July 22 the people of Texas will have an opportunity to vote on an amendment to the state constitution providing for state-wide prohibition.

Oxford Association Football Leader Who Hopes to Win Big Title



(Copyright Sports and General Illustrations Co., London, Eng.)
CAPT. J. B. BICKERSTELH.

WESTWARD HO GOLF CLUB WINS BIG TOURNAMENT

(Special to The Monitor.) LONDON—At a meeting of the amateur golf championship delegates in Edinburgh one or two important matters were discussed.

The chief point was the choice of a course for the amateur championship of 1912. The decision lay between Portmarnock, Ireland, and Westward Ho in Devonshire; the latter was eventually chosen. This well known course is within six hours of London and consequently a great deal more convenient than the Irish course would have been. It is the course belonging to the Royal North Devon Club which dates back as far as 1864. The links occupy an unique position, commanding a view of the Atlantic, Bristol channel, Exmoor, Lundy island, Hartland point and the estuary of the river Torridge and Taw. The choice of this course will doubtless give great satisfaction.

A good deal of discussion was caused by the attempt to define an amateur golfer. The following clause was eventually approved and was sent back to the committee to be redrafted: "An amateur golfer is one who never carried clubs for hire after attaining the age of 16 years, who has never received any consideration for playing or for teaching the game and has never played for a money prize in any competition."

EASTERN YACHT CLUB TO ELECT

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Mr. Lodge Attacks Popular Senatorial Vote

(Continued from Page One.)

foundation of the government. He said it was a proposal "which I confess has filled me with amazement."

"Reduced to its simplest form, an amendment providing for the choice of senators by direct popular election is merely a proposition to convert the Senate into a second House of Representatives with two congressmen-at-large from each state, who are to be called senators and to hold office for six years," he said.

"No government can hope to live if it cannot provide the means by which it lives, if it cannot protect its own existence. It is this very power which this joint resolution proposes to destroy so far as it relates to the election of senators."

If this amendment should become a law, 23 states, including perhaps only a minority of the population, could at any moment, Mr. Lodge said, arrest the movement of the government and stop all its operations. To change the mechanism of choosing senators, or Presidents, or representatives is a serious matter requiring careful consideration, but this new proposition strikes at the very root of the national government.

Mr. Lodge said: "Reduced to its simplest form, an amendment providing for the choice of senators by direct popular election is merely a proposition to convert the Senate into a second House of Representatives, with two congressmen-at-large from each state, who are to be called senators and who are to hold office for six years. The only difference between these senators and the members of the House will be in the size of the constituency and in the greater length of the term, which from the point of view of those who advocate the amendment seems to me, strictly speaking, illogical."

"We have had at different times and in almost every Congress congressmen at large from one or more states. Although there have been many members of the House of long and distinguished service, whose names are famous and familiar in our history, I do not associate them particularly with the office of congressman at large. Those who have given more a tention to the subject than I, could, without doubt, easily and at once give a list of the eminent men who have served in that capacity as representatives of entire states. In the case of the Senate no special inquiry is needed."

"Every schoolboy can recite the names of senators chosen by legislatures during the last 120 years whose ability and talents have adorned the annals of this body and been conspicuous in our history. It requires indeed but slight familiarity with the history of the United States to know that Clay, Webster and Calhoun, John Quincy Adams, Benton, Seward and Sumner have been numbered among the greatest senators of the United States, and in mentioning them I mention but very few as examples of a very remarkable list."

"Whatever the cause, I think these senators of whom I have spoken, and many others equally deserving of remembrance, will compare not unfavorably with the congressmen at large who have represented states in the House of Representatives. I know, of course, that the past results of the system have but little bearing upon a reform which rests so wholly upon its abstract merits, but those results are not without a certain historic or antiquarian interest, and this must be my excuse for alluding to them."

"Possibly the secret of the high degree of character and ability shown for more than a century in a Senate selected by the system of the makers of the Constitution lies not in the method of election but in the length of the term, and I am bound to say that I think those who are engaged in the restoration of popular government ought to consider seriously the shortening of all terms of office."

Menaces State Equality

"This suggestion as to the length of official terms has led me to digress from what I was trying to say, which is, if I may repeat, that the change in the method of electing senators is a purely mechanical change. It may easily be the first step to radical change, to the destruction of the equality of the states in the Senate and to the consequent consolidation of the government, but as it stands, in itself and by itself, it merely substitutes congressmen at large for senators."

"I should be glad to discuss this point further and much more fully were it not for the fact that the proposition which accompanies it is so much more important and far reaching. This second proposition which accompanies it is to take from the United States, by striking out of the first paragraph of section four everything relating to the election of senators, all power to regulate the time and manner of holding senatorial elections."

"Not content with this, the resolution goes on to give affirmatively all control over the time, place, and manner of choosing senators to the legislatures of the states. This change is not an alteration in the mechanism of the system; it strikes at the very foundation of the national government, and it is to this proposition that I wish particularly to address myself."

"Let me first say a word in regard to

the men who framed the constitution of the United States. It is the fashion just now to speak of them as worthy, able and patriotic persons whom we are proud to have embalmed in our history, but toward whom no enlightened man would now think of turning seriously for either guidance or instruction, so thoroughly has everything been altered."

"It is commonly said that they dealt wisely and well with the problems of their day, but that of course they knew nothing of the problems which confront us, and that it would be worse than folly to be in any degree governed by the opinions of men who lived under such wholly different conditions. It seems to me that this view is partial and not wholly correct or complete."

"These makers of the constitution not only dealt with many conditions which are precisely the same today as they were then and which will be the same tomorrow—in other words, with conditions as old as recorded history—but they also dealt with certain questions in regard to which they had a peculiar and expert knowledge."

"They established a government which dealt not with the states, but directly with the people of the states. They brought the central government into immediate contact with the individual man. They created a real citizenship of the United States and thenceforth every American had a dual citizenship—that of his own state and that of the United States."

"It is not too much to say that among all the great solutions which these men presented for the difficult problems they were called upon to meet this was perhaps the most remarkable. It certainly was the most vital. It breathed the breath of life into the government of the constitution, and that principle of the direct relation between the people of the United States and the central government runs through every provision of the instrument."

Strikes at Government

"In pursuance of this policy they provided that the United States should have the power, if the need arose, to arrange for or to regulate the election of senators and representatives and to provide for the time of choosing the presidential electors and for fixing the day on which the electors should give their votes; that day to be the same throughout the United States."

"That the United States should have this power in reserve was fundamental. No government can hope to live if it cannot provide the means by which it lives, if it cannot protect its own existence, if it is this very power which this joint resolution proposes to destroy so far as it relates to the election of senators."

"Not content with destruction, the resolution, as I have already said, by direct and affirmative words gives the whole control of the election of senators to the several states. This plan violates the fundamental principle upon which the framers of the constitution proceeded in establishing the government, the principle without which they did not believe, and their belief was founded on bitter experience, that any government could possibly survive."

"It is now proposed to put the United States government, so far as the election of senators is concerned, at the mercy of the states. It is proposed to take from the United States any power to protect its own citizens in the exercise of their rights, no matter how great the need be for such protection. If this amendment should become a law, 23 states, including perhaps only a minority of the population, could at any moment arrest the movement of the government and stop all its operations."

"To change the mechanism of choosing senators, or Presidents, or representatives is a serious matter requiring careful consideration; but this new proposition strikes at the very root of the national government. To call such a scheme as this progressive is a mockery; it is retrogression and reaction of an extreme kind. If adopted, it would carry the government back to the controversies and the struggles out of which the constitution was born, and which beset and endangered the infancy of the United States."

"The framers of the constitution, with a bitter experience and an intimate knowledge of what was needed to assure life and success to the Union of States, were at special pains in the matter of presidential electors to provide that there should be uniformity in their election and in the time of their meeting. The reservation of paragraph one of section four in regard to senators, which it is now proposed to erase, in like manner assured uniformity in senatorial elections."

"With that provision gone senators, whether chosen by a legislature or by a direct popular vote, may be elected at any time in any manner which the whim of any state may suggest. This absence of uniformity would of itself tend to throw our government into confusion; yet the absence of uniformity is not comparable in importance to the fact that this proposed excision of the paragraph of the constitution which reserves the right to regulate the election of senators might endanger the very existence of the government itself."

Talk of "the Interests"

"Self-preservation is the first law of governments, as it is of nature, and it seems to me that no matter how we may decide the question of the methods by which senators should be elected, the reservation of the power of the United States to control those elections, if need be, is essential to the government's safe and continued existence. Any attempt

of this sort to break down and weaken the authority of the United States ought to be resisted to the last."

"It is amazing that it should be suggested at a time like this, when the government of the United States is of necessity taking up new duties and new obligations as demanded by the conditions of the time; at a moment when the national government requires all its strength. And yet it is proposed here to weaken it, to take from it the one power which in the time of stress will assure its existence."

"I can not believe that such a proposition as this will be accepted by Congress. I can not believe that the country would tolerate it if it were once understood. Too much has been sacrificed to preserve the union of the states and to maintain the national government to permit any tampering with those clauses which guard its very life."

"We are now told that popular government has been lost in the half century that has elapsed since Lincoln; that 'the interests' have taken possession of Congress and courts and executives, and the only escape is to be found in radically changing our organic law. That the great combinations of capital which have grown up in the last 40 years—the moneyed interests of the country—rose to great political power at one time and exercised such power to a dangerous degree is, I think, beyond question. The people became alarmed and aroused and intelligent persons were not lacking to take full advantage of this state of the public mind."

"In any event the outcome was what was to have been expected. The government which, under the constitution, had been able to face 11 powerful states in arms, to maintain the Union and abolish slavery, has proved abundantly able to check the influence of money, which is as dangerous as it is insidious, and to put an end to unwholesome political power in great combinations of capital, whether in transportation, industry, or finance. Any danger of the moneyed interests getting even partial control of the government or acquiring undue political influence has been brought to an end in the last 10 years."

Money Power Vanquished

"Just now the financial, business, and corporate interests of the country seem far more concerned in trying to find out whether they are to be allowed to live and breathe than in seeking to control anybody else in politics or out of politics. It has been a great and important work. I have seen the moneyed interests in the plenitude of their political power and I have witnessed their political power decline which has been reasonably complete."

"That particular peril of money taking control of the national government will not, in my opinion, ever return. There is, as I have said, much important legislation to be passed, many most important reforms in administration and in

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

"HANSEL AND GRETEL."

Some of the children liked Hans better than his sister. And with good reason; for he was not the one who thought up most of the roguish things that were done while Gertrude was out of the kitchen. No, indeed; Gretel was the one. And then, Gretel made Hans pick all the berries when they were sent to the clearing with their baskets. But night had not fallen on the children at the wood's edge before the grown-up people who watched their adventures knew where the art honors belonged. It seems a pity that nothing on the stage or in books is ever really truly so to grown-up people, but is always art of some kind or other.

Speaking, then, according to the wisdom of those to whom "Hansel and Gretel" is only an opera and not an actual adventure at the foot of an angel's stair and in a witch's garden, we place Gretel ahead of everybody else in the drama whether Hans, Peter or Gertrude; we place Miss Allen, the impersonator of Humperdinck's unique lyric child character, ahead of many a prima donna who comes to us with great Lucia, Leonora, Violet, or Mimi pretensions. Wherein is the secret of Miss Allen's art? Chiefly in pantomime; for her interpretation is accomplished through motions as essentially as that of Pavlova, the dancer. Next in singing, Miss Allen is an unsurpassable stylist in the reading of child tunes and rhythms. Miss Allen can accomplish more with the relief of a little character acting by an Otto Goritz and a few piquant scenic devices, than many of our tragic sopranos can do with the support of heroic baritone and tenor, and with the assistance of a vast chorus besides.

Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel," was presented at the Boston opera house at the Saturday matinee with the following cast:

Hansel Marie Mattfeld
Gretel Bella Allen
Die Hexe Maria Claessens
Gertrude Florence Wickham
Sandmännchen Jessa Swartz
Taumännchen Bernice Fisher
Peter Otto Goritz
Musical director, Wallace Goodrich; stage manager, Anton Schertel.

Mme. Maria Gay has been the reliance of the Boston opera managers for two years, turning the period of depression and panic which seizes the musical world near the Christmas holidays into a time of prosperity. After she appeared on the scene this season there were no

the making and enforcement of laws to be effected, but the danger of the political domination of money has been met and put aside. It will never reappear unless it is invited to do so, and unless opportunity is made by constitutional changes for its reinstatement in political authority."

"All this has been accomplished, all the legislation regulating trusts and transportation and food production has been carried to enactment under the constitution as it is."

"The framers of the constitution, I repeat, believed that they were making a popular government. It did not occur to them that they were destroying the popular quality of their work by ordaining that presidents should be chosen by electoral colleges or senators by legislatures, because those provisions were in their eyes only the mechanical part of the government, merely machinery devised, as they thought, to bring the best results, for in their old-time way they were much concerned about results."

"The unbroken lesson of history, much reinforced since 1787, was then, as it is now, that when representative government has been emasculated or destroyed political freedom and personal liberty have not long survived. So the framers of the constitution guarded carefully the representative principle because they wished to preserve political freedom, just as they limited all governmental powers and established a system of checks and balances because they did not believe that any man or any group of men could safely be entrusted with unlimited power, or that it would ever be safe to make it possible to reach any great political change or make any momentous political decision without due deliberation."

Recall for Judges

"But there was one principle above all others on which the makers of the constitution felt so strongly that at the time, I think, it was hardly questioned by any one. That principle was the independence of the judiciary. Representative government and the independence of the judiciary were, in the opinion of the makers of the constitution, the two great bulwarks of freedom. The conditions upon which they predicated this opinion, the reasons by which they were guided, are to be found in general principles and in the attributes of human nature, which are the same today as they were then."

"At the present day a state preparing for admission to the Union has undertaken to frame a constitution which provides not only that judges shall be elected, but that they shall be subject to what is termed the recall. Representative government would not only be changed but would be rendered impotent by a compulsory initiative and a compulsory referendum, yet it would live on in appearance at least and might regain a real existence; but the application of the recall to judges would destroy once

and for all the independence of the judiciary. Once destroyed, centuries of bitter experience would be required to restore it as they were to establish it."

"This second alteration in our constitutional principles, as I am well aware, is not involved in this joint resolution, but it has been seriously proposed in a projected state constitution which may soon come before the President and Congress. I desire in closing to say a few words in regard to it, because this movement for the recall of judges whenever their decisions may displease any numerous or powerful portion of the community or any great financial interest seems to me to grow out of the theories of our new schools of political and constitutional thought and to be more momentous in its consequences than anything that has yet been suggested."

"I am very far from believing that our judicial system is perfect; nothing human, nothing that depends upon the action of man, can be. Not long ago the President of the United States said that the methods of legal procedure in some of the states were a disgrace to civilization, and I cordially agree with this view, especially when it is applied to the procedure in criminal cases. We suffer likewise from the delays of the law and from the multiplication of technical methods of postponing the final decision."

"But all these evils can be cured by legislation. They are not primarily the fault of the courts and that they continue to exist is wholly the fault of Congress and the state legislatures. They in no way affect the principle of the independence of the judiciary."

Criticism of Decisions

"Again, let me say that criticism of a judicial decision, suitably and respectfully made, seems to me, and has always seemed to me, entirely proper. I have heard decisions of the supreme court debated and criticized in this chamber, sometimes with very great ability, as when the senator from Texas discussed here the income-tax decision."

"I think suitable criticism of judicial decisions, which is a very different thing from denunciation of the courts, is not only proper but very desirable when kept within the limits of discretion and good taste. But this again has no bearing on the question of the independence of the judiciary."

"I believe devoutly in a government of the people, for the people, and by the people; and that is what the government of the United States, under the constitution, has always been and is today. With such a history before us we shall do well to pause before we enter upon untried paths or seek to change the principles upon which great men built our fabric of government. We shall do well to hesitate before we mar a constitution crowned by the triumphs of a century and to which the sad word 'failure' is still a stranger."

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

"L'Africaine," Mr. Constantino. Bito, prologue to "Mefistofele," Mr. Mardones and the chorus; Mr. Conti, conductor.

MCCORMACK GAVE A CONCERT.

John McCormack gave a concert, chiefly of Irish songs, in Symphony hall, Sunday evening. He was assisted by the harpist, Miss Sassoli, and by Miss Narelle, singer of Irish ballads. The work of Mr. McCormack was of that highly expressive quality which has distinguished his performances in Boston opera. Miss Sassoli, a harpist of brilliant technique, understands how to make the harp an interesting solo instrument. The audience called out by the three artists filled the Symphony auditorium, seats, aisles and platform.

Mr. McCormack's pieces were: "Aria from 'Elisir d'Amore,'" "The Lark in the Clear Air," "A Lagan Love Song," "Molly Bawn," "Lullaby," "Looking Back," "I Hear You Calling Me," "South Southern Moon," "Love Laid His Sleepless Head."

NOTES.

The music department of the city of Boston announce the following events: Chamber concert at the Girls Latin school Monday evening, Feb. 6, by Mrs. Cora Gooch Brooks, pianist; Mrs. Olive Whiteley Hilton, violinist; Mrs. Anna Howe Hunting, violoncellist; Oscar Hunting, bass; organ recital at the Shawmut Congregational church, Wednesday evening, Feb. 8, by John A. O'Shea, organist; with Mrs. Olive Whiteley Hilton, violinist, and Miss Marguerite Gallagher, soprano, assisting. Orchestral concert at the Roxbury high school Thursday evening, Feb. 9, by Louis C. Ellison, lecturer; Miss Celestine Ober, soprano; Mr. Jacques Benavente, saxophonist.

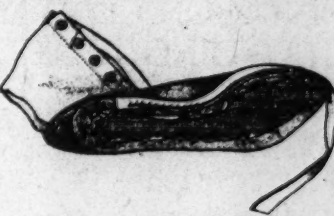
The Apollo Club of Boston gives its third concert in Jordan hall Wednesday evening, Feb. 8, with Miss Christine Miller, contralto, as assisting artist.

George Copeland, at his last piano recital in Chickering hall, Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, presents five new pieces by Debussy and two movements from a Sonata on a Spanish theme by Joaquin Turina.

WAVERLEY CROSSING UP.

WAVERLEY, Mass.—The question of the abolishment of grade crossings has come to the front again by the killing of Russell Burbank on Saturday night at the Lexington street crossing. A public mass meeting is being considered.

SHOES SMOOTH INSIDE



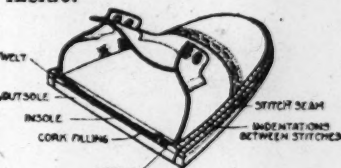
Look closely at this first illustration. It shows a narrow strip of leather, called a welt, which has been partly sewed around the edge of an unfinished shoe.

But these stitches do more than attach this welt.

They lockstitch the welt and leather upper to the channelled lip of the insole in a strong seam.

Yet not a single thread of this seam penetrates the insole to mar the inner smoothness of the shoe.

The shoe is left smooth inside.



To see this unbroken smoothness look now at the

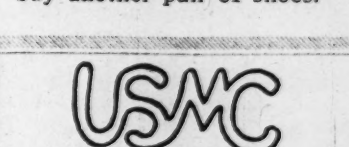
GOODYEAR

second illustration. See how the heavy outer sole is attached to the welt, with the seam completely outside the shoe.

Judge for yourself what this smoothness means to the comfort of your feet.

And remember that shoes made by the Goodyear Welt Method are more durable than hand sewed; yet they cost only one-third as much.

Goodyear Welt Shoes are sold at all leading shoe stores, but to make sure, write us for the list of distinguishing names. Do this before you buy another pair of shoes.



Your name and address on a postcard brings these booklets without cost:

1. Contains an identifying list of over five hundred shoes sold under a special name or trade-mark, made by the Goodyear Welt process.
2. Describes the Goodyear Welt process in detail and pictures the sixty marvelous machines employed.
3. "The Secret of the Shoe—An Industry Transformed." The true story of a great American achievement.
4. "An Industrial City." Illustrated—descriptive of the great model factory of the United Shoe Machinery Company at Beverly, Massachusetts.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MUSIC LECTURES IN FOGG MUSEUM ARE ANNOUNCED

Under the auspices of the division of music at Harvard University a series of 12 illustrated lectures open to the public, on the secular music and musical instruments of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries will be given by Arnold Dolmetsch, in the lecture room of the Fogg museum, on Mondays and Fridays, at 4.30 p. m., beginning Friday, Feb. 17.

The first four lectures will be especially connected with the musical references contained in the works of the English dramatists and poets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The dates and titles of the lectures are as follows: Feb. 17, "Music at the Court of King Henry VIII.," Feb. 20 and 24, "Elizabethan Music;" Feb. 27, "English Music from 1620 to 1675;" March 3, "The Works of Henry Purcell;" March 6, "Italian and Spanish Music of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries;" March 10, "French and German Music of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries;" March 13, "Italian Music of the Eighteenth Century;" March 17, "French Music of the Eighteenth Century;" March 20, "The Works of Handel;" March 24, "The Works of J. S. Bach;" March 27, "The Transition Period Between Bach and Haydn."

BIBLE INSTITUTES FOR CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A "Front Rank Bible Parliament" campaign will be conducted shortly in southern California by Robert M. Hopkins, head of the National Bible school of Cincinnati.

There will be four parliaments. The first will be held in the First Christian church, Los Angeles, Feb. 15; the second at the Central Christian church, San Diego, Feb. 16; the next at Redlands, Feb. 17, and the last at Imperial, Feb. 19.

DISCHARGE SHOE FAIR RECEIVERS

George R. Nutter and Franklin T. Hammond were discharged as receivers for the first Worlds Shoe & Leather Fair Company by Judge Dodge in the United States circuit court today.

They filed their final account and wound up the affairs of the company. A balance of \$3329 which they reported on hand was paid to them for services.

B. & M. VETERANS INSPECT DIVISION

DOVER, N. H.—The Portland division of the Boston & Maine system has just been inspected by five officials of the road who have been in service many years. The party was as follows: Charles Pemberton, assistant road master, 47 years of service; William Kimball, engineer, 46 years; G. K. Thornton, road master, 27 years; F. D. Mooney, clerk in superintendent's office, 25 years, and G. F. Leavitt, 46 years.

OBTAINS SITE FOR TERMINAL. TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—The board of public works confirmed the original resolution for the vacating of Cherry street between Eighth and Ninth streets. The closed portion of the street is given to the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company as an addition to the site for the new terminal station. In return for this the traction company gives the city 30 feet off the south side of its property which is to be added to the alley and paved for use as a street.

NEW STOCK ISSUE FOR OLD COLONY

Authority to issue 8000 additional shares of capital stock at \$100 par value to be sold at public auction was given by the railroad commissioners today to the Old Colony railroad, a leased line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford. The proceeds of the sale are to be used for permanent improvements and additions to the road.

THE REV. L. B. WEEKS RESIGNS. The Rev. Lyman B. Weeks has resigned as pastor of the Ashmont Universalist church. Sunday the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Polk of Dorchester, a retired minister.

EDWARD MYLIUS APPEALS. LONDON—Edward Mylius, who on Feb. 1 was found guilty of criminal libel against King George and was sentenced to one year imprisonment, has lodged an appeal against the judgment.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director
Regular Prices: \$5.00, \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00, 50c and 25c.

Tonight at 8, THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST. Founded on the drama written by David Belasco. Mmes. Mella, Leveroni, M. Constantino, Gable, Gills, Gantvort, Blanchard, Mardones, Fornari, Devaux, Perini, Stroesco, Giaccone, Montella, Favocchia, Sandrini, Chidini, Cond. Conti.

Wednesday, Feb. 8, at 8, HANSEL AND GRETEL. Mmes. Mattfeld, Allen, Claessens, Wickham, Swartz, E. Fisher, M. Goritz, Cond. Goodrich. Preceded by L'ENFANT PRODIGE. Mme. Nielsen, MM. Lassalle, Blanchard.

Friday, Feb. 10, at 8, IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Mella, Fisher, Claessens; MM. Slezak, Amato, Perini, Giaccone, Cond. Moranzoni.

Sat. Mat., Feb. 11, at 2, LA GIOCONDA. Mmes. Nordien, Claessens, Leveroni; MM. Martin, Baklanoff, Mardones, Pulcini, Stroesco, Cond. Conti.

Sat. Eve., Feb. 11, at 8, at popular prices, from 50c to \$2.50, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mmes. Lipkova, Savage; MM. Constantino, Polese, Stroesco, Perini, Giaccone. Cond. Moranzoni.

Seats on sale at Box Office and Downtown ticket office, 177 Tremont Street (Eastern Talking Machine Co.). MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

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ERNST VON POSSART

IN FREUND FRITZ
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 9, at 2:15
SUBMITT TIEBERER.
Sole appearance of this famous German actor in Boston.
Tickets at Box Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

STUDY MUSIC IN PARIS

American pupils of Paris singing and piano teachers should take advantage of the presence in Paris of Mr. A. J. Goodrich, address 4 Square St. Ferdinand, Rue St. Ferdinand, Paris, to study harmony and composition. Singing and piano-playing are indefinite accomplishments without the study of the Theory of Music on which they are based. All Americans expect to make American careers they should study theory in English.

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MUSICAL ARTISTS

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Mayor Tells of City Economy

(Continued from Page One.)

that a similar disposition to give credit where credit is due will be displayed in the comments upon our own unexpended balance, which exceeds that of 1909 by over \$500,000. At the close of Mayor Hibbard's administration there remained in the city treasury the sum of \$955,388.68. The year 1911 will open most auspiciously with a balance of \$1,486,805.83, the largest amount of cash on hand at the close of any fiscal year since Boston became a city. This was due in part to economies practised in the city departments, from many of which a considerable surplus was returned to the treasury; and in part to receipts from the corporation and street railway taxes, as well as other sources of revenue, beyond the amounts estimated at the beginning of the year.

Of the borrowing capacity, estimated at \$3,774,045.71 on Feb. 1, 1910, about \$1,036,545.71 remained intact on Jan. 1, 1911. The estimated borrowing capacity for the coming year will, in consequence, be larger than if the total for last year had been exhausted, and will amount to \$3,780,983.47. But not a dollar of this sum can be considered superfluous. In fact, a large portion of it is virtually pledged in advanced for the following items: Separate system of drainage (now required by statute), about \$700,000, ordinary loan for construction of sewers \$300,000, ordinary loan for construction of streets \$300,000, school-house loan \$500,000, high school of commerce loan \$250,000, total \$2,050,000.

Nor do these items complete the tally of our probable expenditures. The Chelsea north bridge must be completed in 1911 at an estimated cost of \$250,000, and the settlement of the claim of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad for damages sustained through the construction of Cove street bridge may impose another \$750,000 upon us. If the system of high pressure service for fighting fires is adopted at an annual cost of not less than \$150,000, a new contagious diseases ward building is constructed at a cost of \$300,000, and a city hall annex is erected on the site of the old court house at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000, it is obvious that even were there no other calls upon the treasury, it would be necessary to go outside the debt limit to meet these legitimate and, as many believe, imperative demands.

But to deny that there are other demands no less legitimate is to fly in the face of common knowledge and of expert testimony. I have made an attempt, for example, by means of a petition and bill now before the General Court, to reduce to a maximum of \$400,000 the total of the annual loan for a separate system of drainage, now amounting to about \$700,000 and mandatory upon the city through a previous act of the Legislature. Our engineers do not believe that the full amount is necessary or can be advantageously expended. Yet, coupled with their protest against this unnecessary expenditure, is an urgent request for a loan of \$500,000 instead of the usual \$300,000 for ordinary sewer construction in different parts of the city.

Highways and Subways

Similarly, the street commissioners report that, instead of \$300,000 a year, the sum of \$1,000,000 a year could be expended for the next 10 years in the laying out and construction of highways, and every thinking citizen knows that if the funds were available there is no better use to which they could be put.

Subways are demanded in every direction—to South Boston and Dorchester, through the West End, along Boylston street, from Park street to the South station, to say nothing of tunnels under the harbor; but for all these the credit of the city must be pledged, bonds must be sold and an increase, apparent at least, must be made in the total debt of the city. Whether this debt is incurred inside or outside of the debt limit makes no difference whatever after the obligation has been assumed.

Neither in the status of the city debt nor in the outlook for a moderate tax levy is there any encouragement to recklessness, though in both a candid student will discover, I think, some cause for satisfaction.

A revised charter, which, while imposing many restrictions, some of them salutary, others questionable, upon the officers of the government, also opened new opportunities for constructive achievement, has given an impetus felt throughout every department, and evoked signs of activity and progress where in the past too often inertia has been an unwritten law.

The creation of a new department of public works, combining the former engineering, street and water departments, has met with almost unanimous approval. Town meetings, so called, have been held in the different sections of the city. Through these conferences the citizens and the government have been brought more closely together, and the interest of the improvement associations, both local and general, in public questions, has been stimulated.

Many of the criticisms and suggestions offered by these associations have been found to possess value and their cooperation should be welcomed by all city officials. Thus the movement for cleaner streets received a marked impetus from its enthusiastic advocacy by the Women's Municipal League, which has also interested itself in the question of refuse disposal.

The Chamber of Commerce drafted and favored a measure before the Legislature last year designed to mitigate the "smoke nuisance." The "safer and saner Fourth" was satisfactorily inaugurated in 1910 by the Boston-1915 organization. A bill for better sidewalks, now before the Legislature, is the result of an agitation maintained, if not initiated, by the United Improvement Association.

The city council has before it an ordinance codifying and amending the regulations as to shade trees, prepared by the Boston Society of Architects, and another, relating to the hours during which children may frequent certain sections of the city unaccompanied, submitted by the Home and School Association. Personally, I look upon this activity among the citizens' associations as a hopeful sign and believe it may be traced in part to the awakening caused by the tour of the city made by the mayor and the city council last spring.

Work of City Departments

Among the more important of the city departments there have been many evidences of activity. In the park and public grounds departments, for example, the income of the Parkman fund has been devoted to the renovation of the soil of Boston Common, and to the creation of a zoological garden at Franklin park and an aquarium at Marine park.

The fire department has built a new fireboat for service in the northern portion of the harbor; has arranged a system of inspection intended to prevent fires as well as to detect them in their early stages; has identified itself with the movement for metropolitan mutual aid, which seeks to unify the fire fighting forces over the whole metropolitan district, and is now engaged in advocating measures of far-reaching importance before the Legislature—bills for the regulation of garages, lumber wharves and explosives and for the installation of a high pressure water service.

Through the board of street commissioners the city has cooperated with the Copley Square Trust in securing the erection of a great new hotel on the site of the old art museum, and with the Park Square Real Estate Trust in its efforts to redeem from stagnation the territory formerly occupied by the Boston & Providence railroad station and yard.

The completion of this important work may involve changes in St. James avenue and Providence, Arlington, Ferdinand and Pleasant streets, and should lead to the opening up for business uses of the extensive area tributary to Park square. In connection with the construction of new streets an important amendment to the constitution was passed by the Legislature at its last session, and will come before it for a second vote at the present session before being submitted finally to the people for ratification or rejection.

This amendment, which was proposed by me, provides that the Legislature may, by special acts, authorize the city to take more land than is needed for actual construction for the laying out, widening, or relocating of highways, and will enable many necessary street improvements to be made, of which the cost would otherwise be prohibitive.

The street department has been especially active and in almost every division improved methods have been tested and adopted when found successful. Two sewer yards have been consolidated, and new apparatus has been installed at the Calf Pasture pumping station. Between eight and nine linear miles of cement sidewalks have been laid on newly constructed streets, and for the first time in recent years a new ferryboat has been built out of tax money.

All this has been accomplished without any great strain upon the financial resources of the city. The increase in the payrolls for the fiscal year has been only \$420,702.35, and of this total \$225,108.93 is accounted for by the police department and the school committee, over which the mayor has little or no control. The net increase in departments under his control is only \$195,593.42, which is less than half of the total increase and which barely keeps pace with the normal growth of the city in population and valuation and the constantly increasing demands made upon the various departments.

Passing over the work of other departments no less worthy of mention, I take this opportunity to call attention to certain needs of the city not irrelevant to the activities of your honorable body. Foremost among these, in my opinion, is a pension system for employees in the city service. The pressing problem of the rapid, yet economical installation of water meters, so that various classes of citizens may not pay at different rates for the same service and the same quantities of water, should be taken up at an early date.

A new ordinance is required regulating the fees for bay windows, marquees, vaults and similar projections under and over the streets. I have recommended, and still believe, that the residence of the late George Francis Parkman should be acquired by the city and held as a memorial building, while at the same time serving as a headquarters for certain departments. Should the department of public recreation be established, its offices might appropriately be located in the home of Mr. Parkman, who left almost his entire fortune for the improvement of the city parks.

Upon the broader questions of dock and harbor development, railway service, transportation facilities, metropolitan activities and charges, the increased use of Charles river basin, a federated Greater Boston, and the like, want of time forbids any extended presentation of views, yet I see no impropriety in reminding you that these are subjects of basic interest to the community which we represent.

One of my first official acts, gentlemen, will be to submit to you the estimates of the city departments with the amounts recommended by me for each. Under the budget for the year is determined, it will be our duty to see that every dollar appropriated is so expended

as to yield the maximum of return in conscientious and intelligent service.

I trust, gentlemen, that Boston will have no need to be ashamed of our labors and that the judgment passed upon our record of a twelvemonth hence will be a favorable one. Let us dedicate and rededicate our best efforts to the welfare of the city which has honored us. For it is surely no mean distinction to have been called to the public service of the city of Boston.

Estimates for the Year

The following table gives a comparison of the estimates of all city departments for the past year with those asked for in 1911:

CITY OF BOSTON.		1910.	1911.
Art	\$800	\$2,500	\$2,500
Auditing	174,000	177,200	177,200
Bath	176,100	226,475	226,475
Building	101,945	103,355	103,355
Cemetery	80,197	112,000	112,000
City clerk	44,707	45,000	45,000
City council	13,500	13,500	13,500
Proceedings	11,000	12,000	12,000
Incidental expenses	21,370	25,130	25,130
City debt	1,465,755	1,462,908	1,462,908
Interest	3,324,817	3,508,102	3,508,102
Maturing city debt	34,750	223,750	223,750
City documents	58,000	58,000	58,000
Collecting	130,500	138,000	138,000
Consumption hospital	187,716	207,528	207,528
Public works	1,356,524	1,428,207	1,428,207
Election	141,233	144,002	144,002
Finance commission	35,967	40,000	40,000
Fire	1,570,227	1,668,500	1,668,500
Health	244,786	297,777	297,777
Hospital	535,480	567,265	567,265
Institutions			
Boston infirmary, of	4,635	4,795	4,795
and expenses			
Boston almshouse	148,925	164,260	164,260
and hospital	16,000	17,000	17,000
Almshouse, Charitable	6,525	7,900	7,900
Pauper expenses	7,961	7,520	7,520
Sir George A. Hibbard			
Children's institutions	102,294	110,800	110,800
Out of office division	54,452	57,204	57,204
Parental school	46,690	46,700	46,700
Suffolk school, boys	20,244	21,200	21,200
Insts. registration	45,500	45,000	45,000
Library	351,978	359,107	359,107
Licensing board	35,000	40,250	40,250
Market	10,850	12,055	12,055
Mayor			
Office expenses, etc.	40,413	50,000	50,000
Bureau of information	5,724	7,000	7,000
Public celebrations	41,962	40,000	40,000
Music	141,500	20,000	20,000
Dwelling poor	141,500	141,500	141,500
Park	397,568	420,439	420,439

CHAMP CLARK PICKS COL. ROOSEVELT FOR PEACE COURT LEADER

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—"If I could pick out the thing to which Colonel Roosevelt should devote himself I would make him perpetual president of The Hague tribunal," said Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri, in a speech here yesterday at the tenth anniversary celebration of the Y. M. C. A.

"What a noble close to an astounding career would it be for him to spend his time establishing the world's peace!" "When The Hague peace tribunal was first established most people sneered at it, but they have ceased to sneer. From the smallest beginnings it has grown into a great power for good. It has already prevented several wars. In the days to come it will prevent many, many more."

Mr. Clark's topic was "The United States in the Twentieth Century" and he devoted his time to telling why he believed the world to be growing better. If the world were not growing better, he said, then the American school system was an ignominious failure and all religion was a failure and he did not believe either to be true.

Why so many good people believe the world is growing worse was explained by Mr. Clark as a matter of evolution of communication; that nowadays any place on earth is in reach of telephone or telegraph and a man may do a thousand good things and never get his name in the newspaper, but the first time he does a bad thing "it goes."

Dwelling upon the vastly lessened prevalence of war, Mr. Clark said that the flying machine will put an end to all wars.

The masses of the people are waking up to the fact that politics should be purified, demanding primary elections, senatorial elections by popular vote, and other important reforms.

Lorimer Case This Week

It is expected that the Lorimer case will come to a vote this week and present indications are that it will be unfavorable to the Illinois man.

Senator Root's speech made a great impression and undoubtedly decided many who had been in doubt. Most of the Democrats have reached the conclusion that Mr. Lorimer should not be permitted to retain his seat. So far as can be ascertained there is only a small minority that will stick to Mr. Lorimer, the Republican members of the committee, who gave him a clean bill, a few other Republicans who are not members of the committee and a small number of Democrats, of which Senator Bailey is the most conspicuous.

Two speeches that will be made before the vote is taken will attract attention. One will be by Senator Bailey, the other by Senator Lorimer. Mr. Bailey will devote himself to considering the legal aspects of the case.

Senator Lodge in Charge

It is probable that Senator Lodge will have charge of the tariff commission bill, which will soon be placed on the Senate calendar. He has been the most active champion of the legislation.

Senator Aldrich, who would naturally take such a measure in charge, is not expected to return to Washington during the session. While the other Republican senators of the committee will

Police, about	2,132,000	2,452,400
Public building	194,736	240,945
Public grounds	144,628	153,914
Registry	10,000	12,075
Reserve fund	275,000	250,000
Sinking funds	2,375	2,400
Soldiers' relief	220,617	281,800
Statistics		
Department expenses	10,335	12,000
City Record, pub. of	9,025	9,750
Steamer Monitor	25,250	28,264
Street laying out	84,995	92,487
Supply	11,580	15,000
Treasury	47,173	48,000
Weights and measures	24,401	24,226
Wire	57,814	61,158
Totals	\$17,322,149	\$18,531,527

*Not including appropriation for water expenses from water rates.

Minus \$130,000 left over from 1910.

COUNTY DEPARTMENTS.

	1910.	1911.
County buildings	\$49,276	\$57,045
Courthouse	37,500	37,500
Jail	67,400	68,375
Registry of deeds	54,000	57,000
Registry of probate	15,000	15,000
Supreme judicial court	36,935	41,000
Superior court		
Civil session	324,754	319,679
Criminal session and district attorney	134,319	173,500
Municipal court		
Justices	39,500	40,100
Civil session	28,608	29,900
Criminal session	73,296	82,900
Charlestown	12,916	13,740
South Boston	12,705	12,700
Dorchester	8,820	8,870
Roxbury	20,102	24,780
West Roxbury	9,805	9,805
Brighton	5,801	6,015
Dist. Ct. B. Boston	9,646	10,720
Police Ct., Chelsea	12,474	13,343
Boston juvenile Ct.	11,343	11,343
Land court	2,500	2,500
Med. exam., No. dist.	16,721	12,500
Med. exam., No. dist.	9,733	9,680
Insanity cases	22,500	22,500
Miscellaneous		
Auditor	875	875
Collector	700	700
Treasurer	525	525
Early court records	1,700	1,700
Early court files	3,000	3,000
Sherriff		
Penal institutions	19,720	21,075
Office expenses	204,000	250,765
House correction		
County debt	29,836	29,836
Sinking funds	138,485	140,312
Interest	30,333	37,066
Maturing county debt		
Totals	\$1,478,903	\$1,622,027

Grand total \$18,901,112 \$20,153,554. According to the financial statement of the city the city and county net funded debt totals \$73,928,650.51, while the funded debt for 1910 and 1911 totals \$115,074,489.33, showing an increase of \$4,350,838.33. The city has the right to borrow the coming year, \$3,780,983.47.

all probably vote for a favorable report. It is no secret that most of them have only a half-hearted interest in getting the bill through.

The President is relying upon Mr. Lodge to do the best that can be done for the bill. While its defeat seems probable the Massachusetts senator will press it for consideration at every opportunity, once it is reported.

Senator Borah's Leader

Senator William E. Borah's success in getting his much opposed resolution for popular election of senators on the calendar has caused men around the capital to ask one another if the leadership of the Senate is not gradually moving toward the Idaho man.

That achievement, won against the protest and maneuvers of several older senators, including Mr. Hale of Maine, would by no means be taken lightly, but Mr. Borah has been growing steadily in the estimation of the Senate. He has not forced himself into Senate procedure, as Senator Cummins of Iowa, another aspirant for Republican leadership, has done. When Senator Borah has had a subject, he has presented his views with unflinching force and ability. He has hardly ever taken the floor for a speech without enhancing his reputation.

Mr. Fitzgerald Loses Ground

Representative Fitzgerald's attitude on the Panama canal exposition has reduced his chances of becoming chairman of the committee on appropriations of the next House. He is contested for the position by Representative Burleson of Texas.

The New Orleans people did not complain because they were beaten by San Francisco, but they resent the action of Tammany hall, whose representatives in the House, they claim, pledged themselves to New Orleans last spring. The New Orleans people say that Charles F. Murphy issued orders early in the session that switched the Tammany congressmen and that Mr. Fitzgerald was one of those who changed.

The plan now is to make Mr. Fitzgerald chairman of the committee on rules and place enough Democrats on the committee to neutralize the chairman's power.

BOSTON POSTAL CLERKS VOTING FOR NEW OFFICERS

This is election day at the Boston central postoffice and keen interest is being manifested over the selection by ballot of officers for the Boston Post-office Clerks Mutual Benefit Association. The polls close at 4 o'clock.

For president the candidates are Terence J. O'Donnell of the general delivery department and John A. Cahill of the paper room. The vice-presidency lies between Thomas C. Geary of the South postal station and J. Haines Maxwell of the money order division.

William H. Driscoll has no opposition for recording secretary, and the same is true in the case of James A. Barry for treasurer and James F. Brady for financial secretary. The candidates for trustee are Hugh J. Donohoe, foreign branch; W. J. Robinson, letter room; James E. Tracey, paper room; Waldo McDonald, Back Bay station; J. J. Morrison, Roxbury station; and Joseph M. Regan, Boulevard branch.

BUSHROD MORSE PASSES ON

Bushrod Morse, a prominent Boston lawyer and since 1891 special justice of the southern Norfolk district court, passed on at his home, 177 Winthrop road, Brookline, Sunday.

C. F. Hovey & Co.

Summer, Chauncy and Avon Streets, BOSTON

We Have Just Completed a Special Purchase of Ladies' Silk Hosiery AND Men's Half Hose

It is seldom that we can offer such desirable hosiery at the prices quoted below and the goods will be found well worth your inspection.

LADIES' SILK HOSIERY

- Lot 1. Ladies' Pure Silk Stockings, in black and fancy colors, with double heel and sole. Regular price \$1.25 and \$1.35. Per pair 79c
- Lot 2. Ladies' Pure Silk Stockings, with double garter welt and high spliced heel and double sole, also embroideries in self and fancy colors. Regular price \$1.50 to \$2.50. Per pair \$1.10 \$12.50 per dozen
- Lot 3. Ladies' Silk Boot Stockings, gauze weight with lisle top and sole, in black only. Regular price 50c. Per pair 37½c 3 pairs for \$1.00
- Lot 4. Ladies' Silk Lisle Stockings, in medium and light weights, with garter welt and high spliced heel and double sole. 37½c and 50c qualities. Per pair 25c

MEN'S HALF HOSE

- Lot 1. Men's Thread Silk Half Hose, in popular colorings for Spring and Summer, Navy, Tan, Burgundy and Black, high spliced heel, double sole and toe. Regular price \$1.50 per pair. Reduced to \$1.00 3 pairs for \$2.50
- Lot 2. Men's Mercerized English Cotton Half Hose, in Tan, Slate, Blue, Burgundy and Black. Our regular 50c quality. Marked 37½c to per pair 37½c
- Lot 3. Men's German Fashioned Cotton Half Hose, in Tan, Blue, Slate and Black, medium weight. Our regular \$3.00 per dozen quality. Sold in half dozen lots only. Reduced to per dozen \$2.50

AVIATOR M'CURDY ENCIRCLES MORRO CASTLE AT HAVANA

HAVANA.—With practically the entire population of Havana looking on, J. A. D. McCurdy, who recently flew from Florida nearly to Havana in a biplane, made a flight Sunday from the drill grounds at camp Columbia to Morro lighthouse, which he circled and returned. Three cannon shots from Cabanas fortress and a flag flung from Morro at 9 o'clock in the morning announced that the flight was about to begin. Instantly all the streets were deserted, the people making for the seafront, the roofs of houses and the highest points of vantage throughout the city.

A few minutes later the aeroplane was seen topping Principe hill and soon the aviator swept across the shallow outer bay at an altitude of 300 feet straight for Morro.

He circled the great lighthouse 50 feet above the lantern, darted seaward, then wheeled again and circled the tower once more before returning. He was saluted by the batteries of Cabanas and the cheers of all Havana.

The official time for the round trip was 16m. 12s. The estimated distance was 11 miles. The machine used by McCurdy was a 50-horsepower biplane and the prize for the flight was \$3000, offered by the city. This, however, is open to competition until Feb. 28.

A reception was given McCurdy in the evening at the Alhambra theater. Vice-President Alfredo Zayas presided and presented McCurdy with the purse of \$5000 given by the Havana Post for his flight from Key West to Havana. The Vice-President also, in behalf of the city, presented George M. Bradt, proprietor of the Post, with a gold watch in recognition of his services in promoting aviation in Cuba.

EFFECTIVE WORK AT EVERETT FIRE

Chief J. T. Swann of the Everett fire department is receiving much credit for effective work of his department in handling a fire Sunday night on the top floor of the four-story wooden factory of the New England Trunk Company on Betty street in South Everett.

The damage is estimated at about \$35,000. Three firemen were slightly injured and a woman living in a cottage adjoining was removed to a place of safety by policemen.

Adjoining buildings were kept well wet down and spread of the fire to inflammable property nearby was prevented.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H.—The cantata, "The Holy City," is to be presented Wednesday night by the Somersworth and Berwick choral union, supplemented by soloists from Boston and Providence.

SUNDAY DOCENT SERVICE DRAWS MUSEUM CROWDS

Appreciation of the Sunday docent service in the Museum of Fine Arts was proved by the attentive crowds which gathered around

MEMORIAL EXHIBIT OF HOMER'S WORKS AT THE ART MUSEUM

A memorial exhibition of the work of Winslow Homer was opened to the press at the Boston Art Museum this afternoon, to be followed by a private view on Tuesday to the annual subscribers and those who have loaned the pictures.

The paintings are hung in the north gallery, where the La Farge exhibition has just been held, and makes a more brilliant exhibition than the latter on account of the very fine oil paintings and the boldness of the water colors. There are six oil paintings and about 65 water colors, covering all the period of Homer's artistic career.

Winslow Homer was born and educated in Cambridge. He began his art career there and in Boston, and spent his summers painting along the New England coast, so Boston feels a proprietary right to his work and a pride in her son.

He was always fond of hunting, fishing and outdoor life, and his love of nature and careful observation of her various phases are shown in all his pictures. He worked in a lithographer's shop in Boston for two years, then had his own studio here and sent drawings on to Harper & Bros. in New York.

During the Civil war he represented Harpers at the front. At this period he also painted southern scenes of negro life.

On his return to New York he worked in the night school of the National Academy and in 1864 exhibited "Prisoners from the Front," his first picture to give him a wide reputation.

His following work may be classed in different periods—the scenes from Gloucester; those from Tynemouth, Scotland; Santiago de Cuba; the Adirondacks, and Prouts Neck, Maine.

Two of the oil paintings are early works, being painted about 1867 or 1869. One of them, the "Huntsman and Hounds," is owned by Mrs. Bancel La Farge, the other, "On Mt. Washington," is the property of W. H. S. Pearce of Newton.

"The flight of Wild Ducks" is owned by Mrs. Roland C. Lincoln of Forest Hills and has been exhibited many times since its purchase. We have long been familiar with "The Lookout, All's Well" and "The Fog Warning," from reproductions, and as seen in the Boston Museum, to which they belong—almost monochromatic, they are never monotonous in tone or value.

The secret of Mr. Homer's great works seems to be his wonderful management of values. This is shown in the central painting, "On a Lee Shore," owned by the Rhode Island School of Design, one of the paintings in his latest and most mature style. Only by the most subtle gradation of values could that effect be gained of wave beyond wave finally blending into sky, carrying the imagination still on into the infinite. There is a wonderful liquid transparency to the water and consciousness of movement in the oncoming wave that gives the very essence of the sea.

Of the water colors two stand out prominently. One, a street scene in Santiago, shows a white dusty road and a white wall overhanging with banana trees leading to a deep blue ocean and clear blue sky. Not a hot color in the picture and yet you are fully conscious of the blazing tropical sun.

The other is a negro with body half out of the deep blue water reaching up to the sides of a white boat—a cloudy blue sky over head.

Of the Tynemouth pictures a group of fishermen with their baskets is most picturesque. Winslow Homer was a painter of the sea par excellence, and loved his studio on the rocks at Prouts Neck, on the Maine coast, when he could study and paint the sea and rocks in all their aspects.

ALBERT C. THOMPSON PASSES ON.
LOWELL, Mass.—Postmaster Albert C. Thompson passed on at his home here yesterday.

WINTHROP.
Frost Association has elected: President, S. Ernest Griffin; secretary, Miss Carrie E. Weston; treasurer, John H. Putnam.

Mrs. Edward D. Carter of Emerson road is hostess for the sewing club this afternoon.

All members of the G. A. R. are invited to attend the meeting of the Men's Brotherhood meeting at the Methodist church this evening.

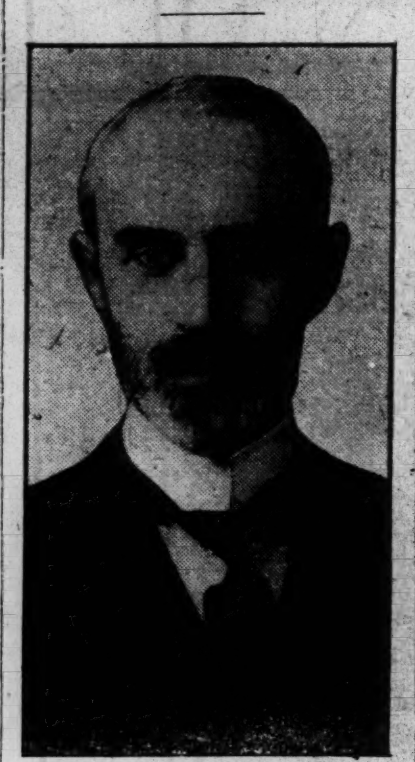
QUINCY.
The Quincy Choral Society has elected: President, Thomas B. Pollard; vice-president, Dr. George B. Ryder; secretary, Mrs. Irene C. Tirrell; treasurer, Harry S. Bates; executive committee, Mrs. Edith C. Page, Frank W. Crane, and Wendell H. Luce.

WEYMOUTH.
The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Old South and Union Congregational churches observed its anniversary in the first named church Sunday evening. There were addresses by the Rev. A. V. House and the Rev. H. C. Alvord.

LEXINGTON.
The Hancock Congregational Men's Club will meet in the Hancock vestry Thursday evening. James A. Bailey of the metropolitan water commission, will speak on "Water Supplies."

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.
The Singers Club will give its concert in Crescent hall tonight.

Boston Man Will Report on Uniting New England Business Organizations



JOHN H. FAHEY.

OFFICIALS OF TRADE CLUBS TO HEAR PLAN OF NEW FEDERATION

Presidents of New England business organizations at their second meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Thursday afternoon will receive the report of the special committee of which John H. Fahey is chairman, appointed to work out a permanent form of organization for a New England federation of commercial bodies.

The committee in its tentative plan says that "the organization can be made very useful and efficient, but its success is dependent upon the real interest and cooperation of every business and commercial organization in the New England states which can justify its existence," and adds:

"The definite form of constitution and by-laws which the organization adopts, is a matter which should have the fullest discussion by the representatives of all of the associations to the end that the federation may be truly representative and that its methods of work have general approval."

"It is recognized that there is a large opportunity for constructive effort of this sort among the New England cities, and that there are a number of specific projects which should receive early attention from such an organization to the great advantage of this section of the country."

The trade extension committee, which has in hand the arrangements for the industrial and educational exposition to be held in Boston next fall has arranged a dinner for the same evening as the federation meeting, at which it will entertain its sub-committee, as well as the presidents who will attend the federation meeting, and the secretaries of New England organizations.

REVERE.
The Socialist Club has elected: Organizer, Frederick J. Boyle; recording secretary, Harry R. Rose; treasurer, Frank H. Crosby. They will have a ticket in the field at the coming town meeting and will hold a caucus Feb. 17.

The Rev. Mary L. Leggett will be installed as minister of the Unitarian church, tomorrow evening. Addresses will be made by Dr. William Wallace Fenn, of the Harvard divinity school; the Rev. Alfred Manchester of Salem, the Rev. Edward Hale of Chestnut Hill, the Rev. E. H. Prescott of Sanford, Me., the Rev. Florence R. Crooker of Rosindale. The Rev. Benjamin Mulkeley, the summer pastor of President Taft at Beverly, will preside. Stanley W. Fenno, assistant principal of the high school, will give the address of welcome. Two of the hymns were written by Miss Sara Hastings of this town. Vocal solos will be given by Mrs. Hanson and Miss Helen True and violin duets by Earl Hauman and Stanley Stowers.

CHELSEA.
Gen. George B. Loud of New York, past president of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry Association, will give an address at the soldiers' home, Sunday afternoon, on Abraham Lincoln.

The second of the series of matinee parties for local philanthropy, will be given at the Review Club house tomorrow afternoon. The committee includes Mrs. E. Frank Guild, Mrs. Walter S. Wadsworth, Mrs. Grenville S. Bell.

Charles H. Black, Thomas F. Driscoll, William Williams, Charles H. Reed and Henry B. Hammond are the committee in charge of the dinner given tonight at the Boston City Club by the different aldermen who served the city during the six years that Edward E. Willard was mayor. It is expected that there will be about 50 present.

ROCKLAND.
The Aid Society of the Unitarian Church will hold a rose fair in Channing Hall March 2 and 3.

HOLBROOK.
W. E. Beals will give an illustrated lecture in the Brookville Baptist church tomorrow evening.

Here and There in Massachusetts

WELLESLEY.

Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Massachusetts supreme court will deliver an address on Abraham Lincoln at the meeting of the Wellesley St. Andrews Club, tomorrow evening.

A public hearing with regard to the location of a turnout at Florence avenue, Wellesley Hills, for the Middlesex & Boston will be held before the selectmen Feb. 21.

By invitation of the Maugus Club an all-clubs night will be given at the clubhouse on Saturday evening and will include the Congregational, Unitarian, Neholiden, St. Andrews, Country and Wellesley clubs. It is proposed to hold "An Ideal Town Meeting."

NEEDHAM.

The Rev. William W. Peck, a former pastor, was the preacher at the First parish church yesterday. At the vesper service violin selections were given by Mrs. Gertrude B. Peabody.

Guy Ham of Boston will give a lecture on "The Administration of Justice" in Bourne hall this evening before the Young Peoples Association.

The Woman's Alliance is holding an all day session at the Unitarian church today. This afternoon Mrs. Carrie Gay Mills is giving an address on Sunday school work.

WATERTOWN.

"President's day" is being observed by the Women's Club this afternoon. The Rev. Henry R. Rose is giving an illustrated lecture on "The Story Beautiful."

Officers chosen by Phillips church are: Moderator, C. Q. Pierce; clerk, Edwin Stockin; treasurer, A. C. Eagleston; auditor, H. W. Otis; superintendent, F. G. Barker; collector, Charles A. Worth; assistant collector, Harriet Brigham.

"The Cause of High Prices" will be discussed by the Methodist Club this evening.

READING.

Reading Baseball Association will hold a public meeting tonight at which officers will be elected.

Booklovers class of the Woman's Club will discuss miscellaneous authors at today's meeting at the home of Miss Mary H. Elliott, 88 Woburn street.

Meadowbrook Golf Club will give the third of its parties in Masonic hall this evening.

BRIDGEWATER.

The Girls' Club of the Central Square Congregational church will present a play soon. Those who will take part are the Misses Pauline Hart, Marjorie Withington, Eva Holman, Ruth Wilbur, Meta Hayes, Gertrude Porter, Anna Grant and Emma Wade.

The senior class of the high school will give a play in the town hall Feb. 24 for the benefit of the Washington trip fund.

MIDDLEBORO.

The E. W. Pierce post, G. A. R., will hold public exercises in the town hall Sunday in honor of Lincoln's birthday. The pastors of the various churches will take part.

The W. C. T. U. will meet in Homestead hall tomorrow, when arrangements will be made for attending the convention to be held in Kingston, Wednesday.

NEWTON.

The Democratic city committee has organized and elected: Chairman, Daniel O'Connell; secretary, Michael J. Murphy.

State Forester Philip W. Ayres of New Hampshire will lecture in the Read fund series at Bigelow school this evening on "Conservation of Forests."

S. E. Howard will speak before the men's club of Grace church this evening.

ARLINGTON.

The Bradshaw Missionary Association meets in the ladies parlor of the Orthodox Congregational church at 3 o'clock today. The speaker will be Miss Annie N. Lewis, field secretary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Wednesday evening the association will give an informal reception to the Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell and Mrs. Bushnell.

STOUGHTON.

The Rev. W. C. Ewing of the Congregational-Publishing Society preached in the Congregational church yesterday.

The ladies of Trinity Episcopal mission will hold a social in the hall of the Chataubut Club tomorrow evening.

The senior class of the high school is planning a social for Feb. 17.

BROOKLINE.

Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw has been re-elected president of the Boston branch of the Waldesian Aid Society.

Patrick J. Cantwell has taken out nomination papers for selectman.

Prof. Horatio W. Dresser will lecture Saturday night in the parish house of the Second Unitarian Society.

LEOMINSTER.

The government's lease of the postoffice in Nickerson block will expire July 1. Postmaster Hills has posted a notice calling for bids for a new location. D. C. Nickerson, owner of the block where the postoffice now is, needs the floor space for other purposes.

WEST BRIDGEWATER.

The Rev. George Boice Titus preached his first sermon as pastor of the Baptist church yesterday.

The selectmen announce that the town warrant will be closed Feb. 16.

ABINGTON.

A league is being formed of the baseball teams of the Rockland, Whitman and Abington high school teams to play a series of games in the spring.

MEDFORD.

Republican and Democratic city committees have organized, as follows: Republican—President, Alderman George W. Pitts; vice-president, Alderman Arthur D. Hall; secretary, Frank G. Volpe; treasurer, Alderman Herbert F. Staples. Democrat—President, Alderman Lawrence E. Fitzpatrick; secretary, Joseph J. Donohue; treasurer, Charles T. Daly. As there was not a quorum present at the Republican meeting the action of the meeting will have to be ratified at a subsequent meeting.

W. F. Macy will be the speaker before the Unitarian Club tonight on "Natural Taxation." The parish supper will be held Wednesday night and on Friday Miss A. W. Lincoln will lecture on "Hawaii."

The first annual meeting of the Medford Union, established by the Woman's Club and business men for young men, will be held tomorrow night in the union's rooms.

MALDEN.

The street and water commission has sent a recommendation to the mayor urging that the city government appropriate \$2500 for continuing the high-pressure water main down Commercial street and Highland avenue as far as the factories extend. The recommendation follows the recent fire at the Converse rubber works, when the high-pressure service was not available.

The Malden and Medford clubs will meet at the Malden Club alleys Wednesday evening for the final interclub match.

Maplewood Mothers Association will meet Wednesday at the Maplewood school and Miss Eleanor Wynne of the Boston girls high school will speak on "Parents' Duties to the School."

MELROSE.

The school department will turn into the city treasury today a balance of \$423.51. The city appropriated \$94,913.12 with a subsequent appropriation of \$5854, making a total of \$100,767.12. The average cost per pupil was \$37.34.

The High School Alumni Association has appointed a committee in charge of E. Copeland Lang for its dance in the high school hall Feb. 21. The proceeds are for the scholarship fund.

The nominations of Mayor Moore will probably be acted on at tonight's meeting of the aldermen. The annual appropriation bill will also probably come before the board, with the mayor's recommendations.

BROCKTON.

The Brockton water commissioners will oppose the bill to allow the selectmen of towns bordering on lakes used for water supplies to give permits for ice cutting on those lakes. Silver Lake, from which the Brockton supply is obtained, has Halifax, Plympton, Pembroke and Kingston bordering on it.

Joseph E. Poitras, who was the Socialist candidate for mayor of this city, will address the Socialists of Plymouth on Washington's Birthday on "Changes Since Washington's Day."

Marshall Darrach gives a reading of "The Comedy of Errors" before the Woman's Club this afternoon in Y. M. C. A. hall.

BEVERLY.

A regular meeting of the Republican Club will be held this evening.

The Business Men's Association meets this evening at the Board of Trade rooms to take action on amendments to its by-laws.

Charles F. Whitney, supervisor of drawing in the public schools, will address the Lathrop Club at the Unitarian parish house on Federal street, Friday afternoon. Miss Emma McC. Driver is the chairman of the committee in charge for the afternoon and Mrs. Gertrude Gay will be the hostess.

WHITMAN.

The dramatic committee of the Woman's Club has selected the play, "Pygmalion and Galatea." The members who will take part are Mrs. Charles E. Lovell, Mrs. Bertrand W. Atwood, Mrs. George O. Jenkins, Mrs. Charles B. Snow, Mrs. Henry C. Turner, Mrs. Benjamin C. Blanchard, Mrs. Harry S. Keith, Mrs. Otis L. Bonney, Mrs. Hester B. Holmes.

The Board of Trade will meet this evening at G. A. R. hall. Judge Robert O. Harris of East Bridgewater will give an address.

HANOVER.

The Oakland Hall Association has elected: President, Mrs. Alice Bailey; vice-president, Mrs. Annie B. White; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Luther Chapman.

The new musical organization which has been organized at South Hanover with Wesley Severance as president will present "Barbara Frietche" at an early date. There will be 30 voices in the chorus.

PLYMPTON.

Selectman Thomas W. Blanchard has been drawn as grand juror and Ralph W. Seymour has been drawn as traverse juror for the February term of the superior court at Plymouth. William Perkins, Jr. and Leigh R. Harris are special jurors.

A number of cranberry bogs are to be constructed in town.

FITCHBURG.

The legislative committee on prisons will investigate the jail at Fitchburg Feb. 15 and 16.

The Simonds Manufacturing Company of this city has completed extensive works for manufacturing steel for its saw business at Lockport, N. Y.

First Vice-President Chosen by New Melrose Playgrounds Society



EDWARD E. BABB.

MELROSE CITIZENS FORM ASSOCIATION FOR PLAYGROUNDS

Citizens of Melrose have formed the Melrose Playground Association with the purpose of providing a general plan for laying out playgrounds and securing recreation instructors for the children.

Officers, elected from all sections of the city are: President, Harry T. Gerish; vice-presidents, Edward E. Babb, Representative Arthur S. Davis, Mrs. Charles M. Cox and Mrs. William F. Buck; secretary and treasurer, Walter S. Littlefield; executive committee, Charles M. Cox, Howard C. Morse, John C. Anthony, superintendent of schools; Chester B. Shepard, Andrew F. Evers, L. Henry Kunhardt and William A. Morse.

Through former Alderman Oliver B. Munroe the new association was assured of the cooperation of the Melrose park commission, which has prepared a city park plan in which provision is made for playgrounds.

The first work of the new organization will be to secure options on vacant property in the vicinity of the grammar and primary school buildings to be recommended for playgrounds. Only two of the 10 buildings are now provided with playgrounds.

Meetings of the association are to be held twice each month when reports and recommendations to the city government will be passed upon. An active campaign for playgrounds is to be waged.

WAKEFIELD.

E. P. White of Somerville has bought the George H. Dean estate at 208 Salem street and John Dwyer of East Boston has purchased the neighboring Charles D. Drury farm.

Baptist Young Peoples Union will give an entertainment in the church vestry this evening with John Thomas, humorist; Mrs. Stanley B. Purdy, soprano, and Master William Ward, cellist.

Winners of prizes in the shoot of company A, sixth regiment, were: Expert class, Sergt. E. B. Hawkes, Sergt. J. H. Keough, Priv. E. J. Muse; marksman class, Priv. J. H. O'Neill, Priv. T. N. Walsh, Priv. G. A. Roach.

TAILORS' ASSOCIATION OPENS CONVENTION IN HORTICULTURAL HALL

Remarkable growth recently of the United Ladies Tailors Association of America was reported at the conference today in Horticultural hall by National Secretary Max Pearlman of New York. President Alexandre M. Grean presided and about 50 delegates were present.

It was announced that Mayor Fitzgerald would be present at the opening of the exhibition to the public at 1 p. m. Tuesday. Arrangements for the dinner tonight at the Hotel Brunswick also were announced.

Secretary Pearlman reported that the association is in good financial condition. He declared that cooperation has been found the only real solution for the many problems that continually confront the ladies' tailors. Two new branches have been added to the one existing last year in the borough of Manhattan, a new branch is forming to take the place of one disbanded in Philadelphia, and other new branches are in the way of being organized.

An important recommendation made by the secretary was that a publication be started, to be the official organ of the association. This will be acted upon at a later meeting.

President Grean said in part: "What I am after strongly, and what I advocate so much is to get rid of fake importation business, and in this way to protect the genuine importer of high standard garments and the American designer in his ambition to compete with Europe and in his commendable strife for universal recognition."

"We do not want at once to abandon or eliminate Paris, but we insist on the high standard of American women's refined taste, which has compelled the American original designers to keep up on a high level with the requirements of their patrons."

The president said that business relations among the ladies' tailors and dress-makers are more than cordial, they are very friendly. In the general meetings, as in private communications, there dominates a warm spirit of harmony and general enthusiasm in deliberating affairs of common interest. He hoped the tailors of other cities would follow the lead of New York in thoroughly organizing.

He advocated a stronger organization in the future, because in his opinion it will only be by means of a powerful organization that labor and other disputes can be satisfactorily settled. The association is now universally recognized, he said, and it has resulted in securing a higher standing in the community than ever before for the ladies' tailors.

This afternoon routine business and resolutions will be considered. The election of officers will be held Tuesday at 9 a. m.

At the banquet tonight in Hotel Brunswick, about 200 are expected. Prominent members of the association are to address the guests. George S. Smith, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Harry W. Cunner, president of the Boylston National Bank, and dealer in tailors' supplies, will be among the speakers. Others speakers will be President A. M. Grean of New York, Vice-President Robert Phymé of Washington, W. H. Thompson of Baltimore, L. Weil of Chicago and D. Mikol of Boston.

BRAINTREE.

The Sunday school of the First Congregational church has elected: Superintendent, Charles S. Bates; assistant superintendent, H. A. Bryant; superintendent of primary department, Miss Margery White; secretary, Irving Holbrook; treasurer, H. T. Winkfield; librarian, Helen Burke; assistant librarian, Harold Brackett.

INTEREST IN THE Wednesday Monitor

Is on the INCREASE
The explanation is the
Special Articles and Departments
That appear each Wednesday

These Features are
In Addition to All the Clean
News of the Day

Price the same as usual
All Newsstands. Two Cents

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FASHIONABLE SUIT OF VELVET VIOLET LOVED WORLD OVER

Skirt is cut in three pieces and extends above the waist line.

Sweet and modest little flower is unsurpassed.



VELVET costumes are the smartest of all things this winter. This one has collar of ribbed silk and is eminently distinctive. The coat can be slightly cut away at the front, as in this instance, or left plain. It includes novel pockets that are applied over the side portions. The skirt is cut in three pieces and extends a little above the waist line.

Altogether the model is exceptionally well adapted to velvet, velveteen, corduroy, satin and all materials of a similar sort, although it can be used for cloth suitings with perfect success.

Rough finished diagonal with collar of velvet would be handsome and fashionable. A great many suits are being made with collars of fur, and this one made of brown cheviot with collar of brown fox or of the natural fitch, that is so much liked this season, would be exceedingly handsome.

The high waisted skirt is very generally used just now and is desirable whenever it suits the figure, but many women find a belt more becoming, and this skirt can be finished in either way. If preferred, the coat can be made a little longer.

For the medium size the coat will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 3/4 yards 44 or 2 3/4 yards 52 inches wide, with one fourth yard of silk for the collar. For the skirt will be needed 4 1/2 yards 27 or 2 3/4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide.

A pattern of the coat (6824), sizes 34 to 42 inches bust or of the skirt (6827), sizes 22 to 30 inches waist, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-Third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



(Courtesy of Julius A. Zinn, the florist.)
BOUQUET OF VIOLETS.

OF all the flowers that smile from behind the florists' windows, there is none so beautiful and none so loved at this time of year as the violet. All over the world wherever their little faces have been seen they are loved, and nearly all over the world they grow. Here in Massachusetts and throughout New England they are plentiful. The hills of Pennsylvania are blue with them during April and May. In Virginia they bloom the whole year through and in California they are a much loved flower. English violets have been sung by the poets; Germany is very fond of them; Italy thinks they mirror the sky, and up in Sweden as soon as the snows have disappeared the children set out to find them.

There is something exquisitely refined about the violet. Elevated to the highest place, it is always the sweet, modest little flower. Its purity can never be intruded upon, its quiet distinction never moved. It is never overshadowed, never outdone.

The white and yellow violets are not so dearly loved as the purple. Why, it is difficult to tell. Some years ago the white was considered beautiful for bridal bouquets, and now it is seldom seen.

In decoration the possibilities of the violet are not appreciated in this country as they are in others, especially in Germany, where, when the perfection of refinement is sought, the violet is called upon to express it. At their dinners and banquets they use violets where we use roses. They have them in mounds and heap them in baskets. They make them into boutonnières for the men and corsage bouquets for the women. Or they will have fans as souvenirs and tie them with long streamers and clusters of violets.

America wants the bright flowers for occasions like these, pinks and reds and yellows. No one can say these are not beautiful, superb, full of radiance and glory, but the violet has a place in such

occasions too, and the majority of Americans do not know it. A week or so ago a luncheon of an exclusive nature was given at one of the large clubs of the city. The guests here seated at four small tables and sweet peas were chosen to decorate them. One was in pink, one in pink of a deeper shade, and the third in white. They were beautiful, each one of them, each more beautiful than the other it would seem, but the last word had not been spoken until the fourth was seen. It was in violet shades. It stood apart by itself, separate by its own quiet elegance. It was unsurpassed.

It must be remembered, however, that the violet cannot always be used to advantage of a table. Its surroundings must be considered, the furnishings of the room and the dishes that are to be used. Gold and white with violets cannot be excelled. The faintest tints of pink may be used, but never a deep shade; also appropriate are the most delicate blues and greens, such as are sometimes seen in the western sky when the sun is rising, or faint purples. Never combine red with violets nor deep pink, though they be in the form of a rose. Many do this and pin them on their furs. Take rather mignonette, lilies of the valley, sweet peas, gardenias, or a tiny rosebud of the dreamy tints of the Aaron Ward.

The bouquet of violets in Germany is more beautiful than it is in America. Over there they take a single leaf, lay three or four violets into it, curl the leaf slightly and fasten them together. The whole bouquet is made up of clusters, and most lovely it is. America takes the violets by the handful, scatters in a few leaves, puts some on the outside, and has a choice cluster indeed, but not so beautiful as that of Germany.

ALWAYS READY FOR GUESTS

Housewife who keeps a stock of supplies.

WITH an emergency shelf well stocked with supplies, a woman is ready to provide for unexpected guests. Suppose, for example, it is lunch time and it happens that there has been prepared for the family a makeshift meal which consists only of a stew or ragout made from left-over lamb, a few baked potatoes and a pot of tea.

If the pantry contains an emergency shelf, what a transformation can be made in a few minutes! Bring out quickly the bottle of bouillon extract and a box of unsweetened crackers, a can of peas, a tumbler of tart jelly, the pot of grated Parmesan, the can of shrimps, a jar of fruit and a box of sweet wafers. Put fresh water in the teakettle to boil. Put the peas on to heat, adding what sugar and seasoning are needed. Put the crackers into the oven to be made hot and crisp, and take out the baked potatoes. Split the potatoes into halves, scoop out the insides, and beat up rapidly with salt, pepper and cream, if you have it, or if not, with milk and butter. Pile this lightly into the potato shells, sprinkle the top of

each one thickly with the grated Parmesan cheese, and put them back in the oven to brown.

Put the jelly into a dish. Open the shrimps, turn them into a bowl, stir to gether an ample amount of French dressing and pour it over the shrimps. Set them in the refrigerator to absorb the dressing, and chill. It is taken for granted that there will be in the house the necessary green materials to furnish the foundation for the salad.

By this time the water will have boiled for the bouillon, the crackers will be hot, and the luncheon may begin. Not more than 20 minutes will have been consumed in the extra preparation, and instead of lamb stew and plain baked potatoes you will serve

Bouillon and crackers
Ragout of lamb in a border of French peas
Stuffed potatoes with cheese, tart jelly
Shrimp salad
Preserved figs, sweet wafers
Tea

If your unexpected guest happens to arrive for dinner instead of for luncheon, the emergency shelf will serve you equally well.—Good Housekeeping.

MODES IN BRIEF

FANCY white bonnets for infants are to be had in many dainty effects, the most elaborate showing a great deal of hand embroidery, says the Denver Times.

Chenille cloth resembling woven crepe, of a soft texture and light in weight, will be used for spring dresses. Large patches of flat embroidery will be used on frocks of this material.

The close skirts worn for the street demand the utmost daintiness in shoes and, with the velvet gowns, the uppers are frequently made of the same material, vamped with patent leather.

Knitted scarfs are now broad and are fitted at the shoulder seams. On many there are standing collars that can be turned down if the wearer prefers. They resemble the evening scarfs worn by men.

For hair ornaments the low diadem of classical design, with branching blades and wheat ears and grass rising to a point in the center, lead today, and then there are the attractive filigree gold Grecian filets generously studded with gems.

Saving Scrub Brushes

The economy of brushes is quite worth studying, as they mount up to a heavy sum in the year's expenditure. A scrubbing brush that is left to soak in a bucket quickly rots. Sweeping brooms should never touch the floor, except when in actual use; they should at once be stood on the point of the handle, head upward, against the wall, if there is not a broom-rack.

Dusting brushes should have a string on the handle, and be hung up after use. Brushes should all be washed from time to time, as they get dirty, just as dusters do.—Portland Telegram

HOME HELPS

SOME housekeepers claim that mixtures of flour and water blend more smoothly if a fork is used instead of a spoon.

Windows may be kept from icing by rubbing glass with a sponge dipped in alcohol.

Never use for whipping cream that is less than 24 hours old. Be sure that the bowl, the cream and the whip or churn are all ice cold.—Louisville Herald.

To prevent baked potatoes from becoming soggy, break the skins upon taking them from the oven. This gives the steam a chance to escape.—New York Tribune.

Lamp burners should be washed frequently to remove dust and carbon that choke the perforations. Occasionally they should be boiled in a washing soda solution.

Put pockets on the underside of aprons near the right hand edge and they will be found just as convenient for use, yet will not catch on door knobs and get torn.—Spokane Chronicle.

Cheesecloth Useful

Cheesecloth is to be had cheaply and is as valuable for dusters and rubbers as more expensive fabrics. Its great merit is that it is firm, though so loosely woven that grease and dirt come out of it easily in washing. The best dishcloths are of cheesecloth, double, with the raw edges turned in, and then stitched in the machine. Cabinet makers use sets of three cheesecloth dusters for furniture, the first for applying the oil, the second to remove it and the third as a polisher. Cheesecloth is excellent for cleaning windows and mirrors, and a bag of it is useful in the kitchen for straining soups.—Spokane Chronicle.

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TRIED RECIPES

BREAST OF MUTTON FRIED
Cut a two-inch square out of the breast and boil until very tender; lay the pieces on a platter and draw the bones out very carefully; after boning the pieces lay in a pan, cover with a plate, put a weight on top, and press until cold; cut into squares suitable for serving, dip in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs and fry in hot fat, and serve with tomato sauce and string beans.

POTATO CROQUETTES
Take sufficient mashed potatoes, salt and pepper to taste; and, if liked, a very little minced parsley, egg, and bread crumbs. Boil and mash the potatoes; add a seasoning of pepper and salt, and a little minced parsley may be added, or not. Roll the potatoes into small balls, cover them with egg and bread crumbs, and fry in hot oil or drippings until light brown; let them drain before the fire, dish them on a napkin, and serve.

MACARONI CUTLETS
Boil about a quarter pound of macaroni until it is quite tender, drain it well and let it get cold. Then cut up into small pieces and mix with about a quarter of a pint of thick white sauce; add a dessertspoonful of cooked lean bacon or ham (finely sliced) and half a beaten egg and spread the mixture on a plate.

When it is cold, take up a small portion at a time and form it, on a floured board, into the shape of small cutlets. Dip them into beaten egg, cover them with fine bread crumbs, and fry them until they are nicely browned.

STEWED CARROTS
Take seven or eight large carrots, one teaspoonful of broth, pepper and salt to taste, half teaspoonful of cream, thickening of butter and flour. Scrape the carrots nicely; half boil, and slice them into a stewpan; add the broth, pepper and salt, and cream; simmer till tender, and be careful the carrots are not broken. A few minutes before serving, mix a little flour with about one ounce of butter; thicken the gravy with this; let it just boil up, and serve.

ALMOND COOKIES
One half pound butter, one half pound of sugar, one and one quarter pound of flour, five beaten eggs, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, flavored with almond extract; mix to a smooth dough; roll to a quarter of an inch in thickness, brush with the beaten white of an egg and sprinkle thickly with chopped almonds; bake in a quick oven.—Philadelphia Times.

LUNCHEON SETS OF CREPE PAPER

COLLEGE girls who give "spreads" in their dens are learning to appreciate the practical and ornamental possibilities of paper. In lieu of linen napery there are luncheon sets of crepe paper, all white or color decorated, which include a spread and three, six or 12 napkins and doilies.

Paper plates, patterned after some of the favorite models in Delft, Canton, Dresden and Haviland ware, are in four sizes and come in packages of one half dozen each size.

For ices, bonbons and salted nuts are fancifully shaped boxes of crepe paper, and for table and wall decorations cut-out paper sets of chrysanthemums, violets and roses; crepe paper flags of all nations and huge bells of plain paper, accordion plaited or ornamented with cut-out figures and scrolls.

If the "spread" is a tea instead of a luncheon an extra set of doilies may be used in lieu of a table spread, and the room dimly lighted with paper-shaded hanging lanterns and clusters of candles with shades of plaited paper matching the decorative scheme of the entertainment.—New York Herald.

Empire Tendencies

The fashions of the last month have established beyond a doubt the fact that the empire tendencies will prevail for some time to come, says the Denver Times. The waist line in both dresses and coats has been heightened, and when the cut of the garment is not pronounced by empire then the trimming is so applied as to simulate the short-waisted effect.

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street New York 34th Street

FURNITURE DEPTS. In Both Stores.
On Tuesday and Wednesday,
February the 7th and 8th

Sale of Furniture, Brass Bedsteads and Bedding.

Circassian Walnut Suites.—Bureau, Chiffonier and Toilet Table.
125.00 and 190.00 per suite
former prices 166.00 and 276.00

Mahogany Bureaus.....
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Mahogany Chiffoniers.....
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Brass Bedsteads.
2-inch continuous tubing, 1-inch filler rods, bright or satin finish, English lacquer. All sizes.
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75 models to be discontinued, all with heavy tubing and ornamental mountings, bright or satin finish. Twin or double sizes.
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former prices 55.00, 75.00 and 110.00

Mattresses, with elastic cotton felt, plain or fancy ticking. Full double size.....
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former prices 9.50, 11.00 and 16.50

Horse Hair Mattresses, Imperial edge, plain or fancy ticking. Full double size, one or two parts.
25.00
former price 35.00

White Enamel Metal Bedsteads, Brass Crib, Pillows and Screens.

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EDUCATOR CRACKERS

They take the place of bread and biscuit at any and all meals, and when once tried are given a place on the family table Morning, Noon and Night. Heat EDUCATOR WAFERS in the oven, leaving the door open, and butter them as you eat them. They are the sweetest morsel you ever tasted.

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Answer Is Filed in the Glover Suit at Concord

(Continued from Page One.)

and are, relieved and overcome by the divine power of God invoked through prayer as taught by, and practiced in, primitive Christianity; that under the by-laws and usages of said Mother Church, its spiritual and temporal affairs are managed, its property held and its business transacted by its Christian Science Board of Directors, the present members whereof are the defendants Chase, McLellan, Stewart, Dittmore and Dickey; that said Board constitutes a corporation under the statutes of Massachusetts relative to religious societies; and that said statutes contain a provision (Massachusetts Revised Laws of 1902, chapter 37, section 9) that—

"The income of the gifts, grants, bequests and devises made to or for the use of any one church shall not exceed two thousand dollars a year, exclusive of the income of any personage land granted to or for the use of the ministry."

(6) That the income of the bequests and devises made to said Mother Church and its Christian Science Board of Directors by the will of Mary Baker G. Eddy as aforesaid will largely exceed the sum of five thousand dollars a year. But said defendants deny that there is no regular system of educational and charitable work connected with said Church, and say that on the contrary the fundamental purpose for which said Church was established and exists, namely, the promotion of the doctrines of Christian Science, is essentially charitable, the objects sought to be furthered by such promotion being the furtherance and spreading of religion, the spiritual education of mankind, and the relief and overcoming of sin, suffering, disease and distress.

(7) That, on February 25, 1907, the said Mary Baker G. Eddy established by deed a trust fund of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the benefit of the plaintiff and his family; that on or about March 1, 1907, the plaintiff, and other self-styled "next friends," instituted legal proceedings in this Court against one Calvin A. Frye and others in the name of said Mary Baker G. Eddy, claiming, or pretending, that she was mentally incompetent and that said Frye and others were controlling her property, and praying for the appointment of receivers.

(8) That, on March 6, 1907, said Mary Baker G. Eddy conveyed all her property to trustees in trust to hold and manage the same during her lifetime and on her decease to turn over the property to her executor and dispose of the real estate as she might direct by will; that the defendants Dickey, McLellan and Fernald are now such trustees, except so far as said trust has terminated; that the plaintiff, and the other self-styled "next friends," dropped the legal proceedings instituted by them as aforesaid because, by order of Court, said suit was dismissed with a judgment against them for costs in the sum of three thousand dollars; that on November 10, 1909, immediately after the execution of the final family settlement papers, hereinafter referred to, the following stipulation executed by William E. Chandler, the plaintiff's managing attorney, counsel for the "next friends," and by counsel for Mrs. Eddy was filed in said case:

"Stipulation for Dismissal, Waiver of Costs and with Reference to Depositions on File.

"It is hereby stipulated as follows:

"1. That the costs amounting to three thousand dollars, awarded to Mary Baker G. Eddy against the 'Next Friends' by the order of Court November 11, 1907, be waived and the suit finally dismissed."

(9) That until the said family settlement November 10, 1909, the plaintiff refrained from accepting any payments or benefits out of the trust fund established for himself and family by the above-mentioned trust deed of February 25, 1907, and, on or about July 8, 1907, he filed a bill in equity asking the advice of the court on certain questions relative to said deed, which bill, however, he never prosecuted; and that, upon extended negotiations in October and November, 1909, conducted for the plaintiff by his managing attorney, William E. Chandler, a final family settlement was concluded between the plaintiff and said Mary Baker G. Eddy, whereby, and for the consideration hereinafter set out, he released all claims as heir to her estate and bound himself never to contest or question any disposition of property

which she might make, as more particularly set forth in article III., of this answer, and ever since said settlement of November 10, 1909, the plaintiff, for himself and his family, has accepted all payments and benefits from the trust fund, amounting to one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, from the trustees of said fund.

(10) Said defendants deny that the plaintiff has reason to fear that the property heretofore held by the defendants Dickey, McLellan and Fernald will shortly be taken outside this State to avoid the jurisdiction of its courts; and they say that all said property, so far as personal and movable, has been turned over to the defendant executor as required by the above-mentioned trust deed of March 6, 1907, and he now holds the same under the jurisdiction of the New Hampshire courts.

(11) As to all averments of fact in the plaintiff's bill not herein specifically admitted or denied, said defendants, without admitting the same, but praying leave to make further answer, should any of the same become material, say that the same are wholly irrelevant and largely scandalous and impertinent, and that no answer thereto is required of them.

II.

Said defendants say—

(1) That, while the plaintiff's bill purports to be a petition for advice and direction as to the construction and validity of the above-mentioned legacies and trust bequests to said Mother Church and its Board of Directors, it is in purpose and substance a bill seeking the annulment of said legacies and trusts.

(2) That said bill cannot be maintained as a petition for advice concerning either the construction or the validity of said legacies and trusts, because it appears on the face of the bill that the plaintiff does not occupy the position of executor or trustee under said will, nor any other position of trust entitling him to the direction of the court for his protection and guidance in the performance of fiduciary duties, but that his sole purpose is to establish his own alleged private rights as heir.

(3) That said bill cannot be maintained as a petition for advice concerning the construction of said legacies and trusts, because no ambiguity calling for a construction thereof appears, or is suggested, in the bill.

(4) That said bill cannot be maintained either as a petition for advice as to the validity of said legacies and trusts or as a bill to annul the same, because the question raised by the bill regarding the validity thereof is frivolous and is a question in which the plaintiff has no interest, as shown in the succeeding articles of this answer.

III.

Said defendants say—

(1) That the family settlement referred to in the plaintiff's bill and in article I. hereof was negotiated for the plaintiff, George W. Glover, by his managing attorney, William E. Chandler, under a duly executed power of attorney authorizing said attorney to sign and execute a family settlement between himself and his mother, Mary Baker G. Eddy, and to execute and deliver full releases and conveyances of the plaintiff's interest in any and all property then or thereafter belonging to his mother, and authorizing his said attorney to have said conveyances and releases "so drawn and to contain such covenants and acknowledgments as to bar me [the plaintiff] and my heirs from ever hereafter claiming any portion of her said estate, real or personal." A copy of said power of attorney is hereto annexed, marked "Exhibit B."

(2) That said managing attorney for the plaintiff, who afterward ratified and confirmed all his acts in consideration of the above-mentioned trust fund of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars theretofore established by Mrs. Eddy for the benefit of the plaintiff's family (which trust he then recognized and accepted), and in further consideration of an additional sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars then paid by her (of which amount fifty thousand dollars was added to said trust fund of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, making said trust fund since November 10, 1909, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars), executed under seal and delivered to her two certain deeds of settlements and release, namely:

(a) A deed dated October 28, 1909, originally executed by said William E. Chandler

as attorney, but formally ratified and confirmed by the plaintiff in person November 1, 1909, a copy of which deed and ratification is hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit C," and—

(b) A confirmatory deed dated November 10, 1909, a copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit D," which deed was executed by said Chandler as attorney, but was likewise confirmed by the plaintiff, as admitted in article VII. of his bill. The receipt and acknowledgment of said managing attorney is hereto annexed marked "Exhibit E."

(3) By the provisions of each of said deeds, the plaintiff accepted said trust fund and said additional payment of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars (of which fifty thousand dollars was added to said trust fund) "as a present advancement in lieu of and in full settlement and satisfaction of all my present and prospective rights or expectant interests of myself and my heirs in my mother's estate, upon her decease, as her heirs or heirs at law, and under any will or testamentary disposition now or hereafter made by her," and covenanted with said Mary Baker G. Eddy, with the defendant executor, and with the said Mother Church and its Board of Directors as follows:

"I do hereby, for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, covenant with her and her executors, administrators, devisees, legatees and assigns that neither I nor any of my children, nor any person claiming by, through or under me or them, shall ever, upon any ground, contest or retard the probate of any will which my mother may leave at her decease or attempt to set aside any gift, deed, contract or other disposition of property which she has heretofore made or may hereafter make, or make any claim either during her lifetime or after her decease to any portion of her property or estate; the said sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars and the establishment of the trust fund of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, heretofore described being hereby accepted in full settlement and discharge of any and all such possible claims.

"2. I, the said George W. Glover, further covenant and agree that I have been advised by my counsel and fully understand the scope, terms and binding character of this settlement and release, and understand that the same forever precludes me and my heirs and legal representatives, both in my mother's lifetime and after her decease, from making any further claim upon her property and estate or questioning any disposition of the same as she may see fit to make; and that in making this settlement and executing this release I am acting under the advice of my counsel, solely of my own free volition and in accordance with the deliberate judgment of myself and my counsel."

(4) That said George W. Glover, on the first day of November, 1909, duly ratified and confirmed said conveyance and release as follows:

"I, George W. Glover, of Lead, South Dakota, do hereby acknowledge that I have carefully read and examined the foregoing deed duly executed by William E. Chandler, my attorney in fact; that I hereby ratify and confirm the action of my said attorney in making the settlement evidenced by said deed and his execution and delivery thereof; and I do hereby covenant and agree that I and my heirs shall perform all the covenants and agreements stated in said deed."

(5) That said George W. Glover, plaintiff, in his confirmatory conveyance and release under the date of November 10, 1909, duly executed by his attorney, William E. Chandler, in addition to the covenants and agreements above set out, further covenanted and agreed:

"7. I, George W. Glover, do hereby further covenant and agree to execute and deliver all assignments, releases, conveyances and quitclaims and to give assent to and sign all requests, citations and proceedings, either in or out of court, necessary or convenient to carry out, confirm and give effect to all and each of the releases, agreements, covenants and acknowledgments hereinbefore contained."

(6) And said defendants aver that the bringing of the present bill was, and is, a flagrant breach of faith on the part of the plaintiff and of his said managing attorney William E. Chandler; that by said settlement releases, deeds and conveyances and by his covenants therein contained, instead of merely agreeing, as alleged in article VIII. of said bill, not to contest the admission of his mother's will to probate upon the pretext that she was mentally incompetent or unduly influenced, the plaintiff bound himself in plain terms never, upon any ground, to contest, to attempt to set aside, or to question any disposition of property which she might see fit to make by said will or otherwise, nor to make any claim, either during her lifetime or after her decease, to any portion of her property or estate (see covenants above quoted); that he is accordingly estopped to maintain the present bill wherein he questions and seeks to set aside the dispositions made by her of the great bulk of her property for charitable uses and, in the face of his said covenants, to lay claim thereto as heir; and that said managing attorney, upon the facts set out by himself in the present bill and disclosed by the power of attorney under which he acted and the settlement papers which he negotiated and signed, is likewise estopped from

maintaining this bill or appearing therein.

(7) And the said plaintiff, with his managing attorney as aforesaid, in accordance with his covenants in paragraph 7 of his conveyance and release of November 10, 1909, above set out, is hereby requested and required: (1) to dismiss the present bill brought by him; (2) to execute and deliver an assignment, release, conveyance and quitclaim of all his alleged interest in his mother's estate to the said defendant executor, to the end that the residuary estate of his mother may be turned over as speedily as may be, in trust to the residuary legatee designated in her will, to be devoted to the religious and charitable uses specified by her therein.

IV.

The only reason assigned or suggested in the plaintiff's bill why the above-mentioned bequests and devises to said Mother Church and its Christian Science Board of Directors, are, or may be, invalid, is the provision of the Massachusetts statutes already referred to (Revised Laws, chapter 37, section 9) that—

"The income of the gifts, grants, bequests and devises made to or for the use of any one church shall not exceed two thousand dollars a year, exclusive of the income of any personage land granted to or for the use of the ministry."

and the provision of the New Hampshire statutes (Public Statutes, chapter 152, section 10) that—

"The income of any grant or donation made to or for the use of a church shall not exceed five thousand dollars a year, exclusive of the income of any personage lands granted to or for the use of the ministry."

Said defendants say that the above statutes in no way concern the plaintiff, and that (wholly apart from his estoppel by the foregoing settlement deeds) any contention that said statutes entitle him to question the validity of said bequests and devises and to claim as an heir is frivolous, for the following reasons:

(a) The application of said New Hampshire statute concerns the state of New Hampshire only, and the application of said Massachusetts statute concerns the Commonwealth of Massachusetts only. Neither statute prescribes any penalty for its violation, or imposes any restriction upon testamentary capacity, or affects the right of a religious society to acquire and hold property in excess of the amount limited as against all the world except the sovereignty whose policy might thereby be infringed. By the law both of New Hampshire and of Massachusetts, neither the heirs of the testator nor any other private individuals can inquire into, or contest, the right of a corporation or religious society to take bequests and devise under legislation of this character, but it is exclusively for the state, in its sovereign capacity and in its sole discretion, to inquire into and contest the same by quo warranto or other appropriate process if it sees fit.

(b) Said New Hampshire statute has no application to the bequests and devises here involved, because the said Mother Church—The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts—is an incorporated Massachusetts religious society located without the borders of this State, and its said Christian Science Board of Directors, as appears on the face of the bill, is a corporation existing under the laws of Massachusetts. Said New Hampshire statute is applicable only to domestic religious societies, it being neither within the jurisdiction of New Hampshire nor a part of its policy to regulate the affairs of corporations or unincorporated religious societies in other states.

(c) Said Massachusetts statute applies in express terms only to gifts to or for the use of "any one church" and has no application to gifts to a church, or its officers, of the mere legal title to property, in trust for denominational or other uses which are not confined to that one church. Said New Hampshire statute, even if it could have extrajurisdictional operation, is similarly limited in intent and scope.

The above-mentioned one hundred thousand dollar bequest to said Christian Science Board of Directors in trust for the instruction of Christian Scientists at the Massachusetts Metaphysical College and elsewhere, and the above-mentioned bequest of the ultimate residue of the testatrix's estate to the said Mother Church in trust for the promotion and extension of the religion of Christian Science, are accordingly not within the purview of said statutes, for those uses are not the local uses of a particular religious society or church, but are denominational and general. Even if the testatrix's other bequests to said Mother Church and its Directors (including the provision for keeping up the church real estate out of the income of the residue) were void, the subject-matter thereof would not go to her heirs as intestate property, but would fall into the ultimate residue and pass to said Church in trust for the execution of her final and

paramount purpose of promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science as taught by her; hence the plaintiff has no interest in her estate or in the effect (if any) of said statutes upon such other bequests.

(d) By the law both of New Hampshire and of Massachusetts, said bequest to the Christian Science Board of Directors for the instruction of Christian Scientists, and said ultimate residuary bequest to the Mother Church for the promotion and extension of the religion of Christian Science, create valid charitable trusts; said statutes, even if invoked by the proper sovereignty, would at most merely affect the competency of the trustees selected by the testatrix, as distinguished from the inherent validity of the trusts themselves; and charitable trusts, otherwise valid, are never permitted to fail for want of competent trustees. If any other testamentary disposition made by the testatrix were to fail for any reason, the subject-matter would, as stated in the preceding paragraph, fall into and pass under said ultimate residuary bequest instead of going to her heirs. It follows that the plaintiff can take nothing in any event, and that he has no interest in the application of said statutes, in the question whether there

is, or may hereafter be, occasion for the appointment of new trustees to execute said trusts, or in any other question that may arise regarding the administration or disposition of the late Mary Baker G. Eddy's estate, property or trusts.

V.

Wherefore the defendants pray:

(1) That pursuant to his covenants in paragraph 7 of his conveyance and release of November 10, 1909, above set forth, and also pursuant to the defendants' request above made, the plaintiff may be ordered and commanded to execute and deliver an assignment, release, conveyance and quitclaim of all his alleged interest in his mother's estate to said defendants' executor, to the end that the residuary estate of his mother may be turned over as speedily as may be in trust to the residuary legatee designated in her will, to be devoted to the religious and charitable purposes specified by her therein.

(2) That the plaintiff pursuant to his said covenants be ordered and commanded to dismiss the present bill brought by him and to assent to and sign all requests, citations and proceedings, either in or out of court, necessary or convenient to carry out, confirm and give effect to all and each of the releases, agreements, covenants and ac-

knowledgments contained in the plaintiff's said deeds.

(3) That the plaintiff, George W. Glover, and his managing attorney, William E. Chandler, be strictly enjoined and commanded not to bring, maintain or prosecute any other proceeding in this or any other court relating to any alleged claim of interest as heir-at-law in Mary Baker G. Eddy's estate, or do any other act in violation of the covenants hereinbefore set out.

(4) That the plaintiff's bill may be dismissed and the plaintiff be decreed to pay the costs respectively incurred by the defendants in this behalf.

By their Solicitors,

STREETER, HOLLIS, DEMOND & WOODWORTH.

Elder, Whitman & Barnum, William A. Morse, of Counsel.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Merrimack, ss. February 4, 1911.

Personally appearing the said Henry M. Baker, executor of the will of Mary Baker G. Eddy, made oath that the statements set forth in the foregoing answer, demurrer and plea are true according to his best knowledge, information and belief, before me,

FRANK S. STREETER, Justice of the Peace.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

The selected editorial comments today deal with the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as governor-general of Canada.

CLEVELAND LEADER—The announcement that the Duke of Connaught will succeed Earl Gray next September is a timely answer by the British government to President Taft's reciprocity agreement with Canada. It is England's bid for continued Canadian devotion to the mother country and the imperial trade interests which differential tariff rates have not sufficed to build up at the expense of American commerce with the Dominion.

PROVIDENCE (R.I.) JOURNAL—The Governor-General represents the sovereign, and it is entirely fitting, other things being equal, that he should be a member of the royal family. Canada, too, has been growing rapidly of late; an extraordinary number of British immigrants have entered it during the past two or three years. It naturally has first place among British colonies as an appropriate post for the Duke of Connaught.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER—There is a feeling in London that something must be done to consolidate the various elements of the empire and to establish between Great Britain and its dependencies a closer community of sentiment and of interest. The King and his advisers think that this unquestionably desirable end can be appreciably promoted by enabling the colonists and other outlanders to make the acquaintance of the royal family and by showing them that the King's concern for the welfare of his subjects is not limited to the inhabitants of the British Isles.

MONTREAL (Que.) GAZETTE—Some papers in England speak of the possibility of the Duke of Connaught being able by his tact and capacity to prevent Canada drifting into closer trade relations with the United States. They do the duke no service who thus talk or write.

WASHINGTON HERALD—The appointment of Prince Arthur of England, Duke of Connaught, and uncle to the present King of Great Britain—the only surviving son of Queen Victoria—to be Governor-General of Canada, is interesting from several points of view, not to say significant. As senior member of the reigning family, he is the most eminent personage who could have been selected for the place, a circumstance that ought to be appreciated in the United States, and which no doubt will be appreciated in Canada.

FALL RIVE (Mass.) HERALD—The coming of the Duke of Connaught to be Governor-General of Canada is an event of much interest to English and Canadian residents of this country. Not since 1819 has a governor with the rank of duke come to Canada, and there is considerable speculation as to the reason for the appointment of the King's uncle to the post at the present time.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—There is no indication of the existence of any considerable feeling anywhere in this country in favor of the annexation of Canada. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the bogie of annexation is really less formidable to the enlightened British

vision that some reports would make it appear and that Great Britain is sending the Duke of Connaught to Ottawa simply because it is thought that her greatest daughter is worthy of the best she has to send.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders.

Lieut.-Col. W. A. Nichols, thirteenth infantry, detailed as a member of the general staff corps, will proceed to Denver for duty as chief of the staff department of the Colorado.

Maj. J. T. Davidson, quartermaster, to Cincinnati, to inspect incinerator for quartermaster's department and to examine open hearth iron in process of manufacture.

Capt. F. Schmitter, medical corps, upon return to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., of First Lieut. W. H. Allen, medical corps, will proceed to Washington for special duty in the laboratory at army medical school.

Capt. L. R. Holbrook, commissary, to St. Louis for duty pertaining to construction of new army field oven.

First Lieut. G. B. Tuttle, medical reserve corps, relieved from duty at Ft. Columbia, Wash., and take transport March 9 for Honolulu and report to commanding officer Ft. Du Russy.

First Lieutenants C. D. Cowles, Jr., and H. A. Phillips, report May 22 to Lieut.-Col. H. P. Birmingham, medical corps, Washington, for examination.

Second Lieut. D. C. Shiverick, third cavalry, relieved from present duties and will join his troops.

The following officers of the medical corps will report to Maj. W. F. Purviance, Manila, for examination: First Lieutenants J. R. Barber, M. Ashford, E. G. Huber, April 24; W. L. Hart, July 10.

Navy Orders.

Captain B. Tappan, detached temporary duty bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington, D. C., to duty

as supervisor of naval auxiliaries on the Atlantic coast, New York, N. Y.

Lieut.-Com. H. J. Ziegemeier, detached duty the West Virginia, to home and wait orders.

Lieut.-Com. C. T. Owens, to duty navigating the West Virginia.

Lieut. L. J. Wallace, detached duty the Glacier, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. W. Mauldin, detached duty the West Virginia, to home and wait orders.

Ensign R. L. C. Stover, detached duty the West Virginia, to duty the Maryland.

Paymaster's Clerk I. T. Van Patten, appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., revoked.

Movements of Warships.

Arrived—Petrel at New York, Abarenda at Guam.

Sailed—Uncas and Rocket, Norfolk for mouth of the Potomac; Bailey, Norfolk for Washington; Patapasco, Norfolk for Charleston; Princeton, Panama for Salina Cruz, Mex.; Vestal, Hampton Roads for Guantanamo.

Navy Notes.

WASHINGTON—Preparations are completed for the second part of the ordnance test prescribed by the Hobson resolution in the House of Representatives. These tests include the firing of armor piercing projectiles from battle range and under battle conditions at modern armor. The ram Katahdin has been fitted with 11-inch armor plate, and the experiment will take place if conditions are favorable today.

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San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis.

IDAHO
Boise—The Owyhee.

ILLINOIS
Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel.

LOUISIANA
New Orleans—The St. Charles.

MAINE
Portland—Hotel Falmouth.

MICHIGAN
Grand Rapids—The Herkimer Hotel.

MISSOURI
Jefferson City—Monroe House.

MASSACHUSETTS
Boston—Hotel Lenox.
Boston—Hotel Somerset.

Orange—Mansion House.
Springfield—Clinton Hall.
Springfield—Coolidge Hotel.
Worcester—Bay State Hotel.
Worcester—Standish Hotel.
Worcester—Warren Hotel.

NEW YORK
New York—Imperial Hotel.
Schoon River—Hotel Carson.

PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia—Aldine Hotel.

RHODE ISLAND
Providence—Hotel Narragansett.

TEXAS
San Antonio—The Gunter.

VIRGINIA
Fortress Monroe—Hotel Chamberlin.

WISCONSIN
Milwaukee—Hotel Maryland.

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124 Boylston st., Boston. High grade pianos, upright and grand. McPhail, Briggs and other reliable pianos. Pianos to rent.

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RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding completely cleaned and renewed by hand. Naphtha Cleaning & Dyeing Co., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071.

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OUR SPECIALTY—100 to select from. CHAS. S. NORRIS, 181 Tremont st., Apollo player. Kramlich and Bach pianos.

ASKS FOR A MILLION TO INCREASE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK CITIES

Postmaster-General Desires Appropriation to Extend the System to Five Hundred Additional Places.

FAVORABLE REPORTS

WASHINGTON—"If the necessary appropriation were available I would establish postal savings banks at once in 500 additional cities and towns of the United States."

This statement is made by Postmaster General Hitchcock as a sequel to his perusal of reports thus far received concerning the first month's operation of the postal savings system, which are very satisfactory and are regarded as conclusive evidence that the new system has passed the experimental stage. He therefore asks Congress for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the purpose.

The certificate of deposit plan, which is an innovation in the transaction of postal savings business, is shown to be admirably adapted to its purpose. It is found to be readily understood by depositors and easily managed by postmasters.

The total deposits in the 48 existing postal banks for the month of January will amount to approximately \$60,000. This is an average of about \$1200. Assuming that this average will be maintained throughout the year, the aggregate annual deposits will be close to \$750,000. It is assumed by the officers of the system that the deposits will be correspondingly greater when the service is extended to first class offices.

The average amount of deposits at each office, as indicated by the January returns, is larger than the corresponding average for the British system of postal savings depositories in 1908, the most successful year in the history of that system.

A large majority of the depositors in January were from the immigrant class, many of whom have been in the habit of sending their savings to their native countries for deposit. An important result of the system, therefore, is to diminish the outflow from the United States of such funds.

In view of the successful operation of the new system during its first month Postmaster-General Hitchcock has recommended to Congress that the appropriation of \$1,000,000, for which he appeals, shall be made immediately available for the extension of the postal savings system to a considerable number of post-offices, the patrons of which are asking for the new banks.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE TOUR SEEKS FUND FOR AN ORGANIZER

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.—W. S. Dillon and F. B. Freeman, state Y. M. C. A. secretaries, accompanied by Frank W. Smith, lecturer, are conducting a lecture tour through Carroll county with a view to establishing a superintendent to organize and promote Y. M. C. A. in the various towns in the county.

The lecturer, Frank W. Smith, is a civil war veteran and was a prisoner of war for a long time at Andersonville, a confederate center.

The work has been going on at North Conway, afternoon talks being given at the schools and evening lectures at the churches.

This week the time will be devoted to Conway, where in addition to the lectures at the schools and churches, mid-day talks will be given at the mills in the village.

Clergymen and school workers are assisting the work, and citizens are generally pleased with the prospect of having local Y. M. C. A.

The man in view as superintendent for the county is said to be an all round athlete, in addition to his general ability in Y. M. C. A. work.

HORACE GREELEY IS EULOGIZED AT K. OF P. MEETING

Eulogies of Horace Greeley were heard by a large audience Sunday afternoon at public exercises in recognition of the centenary of his birth, held in Huntington Chambers hall, under the auspices of Horace Greeley lodge 163, Knights of Pythias.

George W. Penniman of Mattapan, past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Massachusetts and for 25 years a newspaper man, delivered an oration on the life, character and public service of the printer-editor-statesman.

Grand Chancellor Cleaves of the grand domain of Massachusetts, George E. Howe, grand keeper of records and seal, and others spoke. John Weaver Sherman presided. Songs were given by Frederick T. Whitney, baritone.

GENERAL CRONJE PASSES ON.

KLERKSPOORT, Transvaal—Gen. Piet A. Cronje passed on Sunday. He was one of the most famous Boer leaders in the war with Great Britain, and to his skill as a general the severity of the struggle has been in large measure attributed. After 10 days' artillery fire in a semi-exposed position he finally surrendered to Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener on the anniversary of "Majuba Hill," the scene of a British reverse in the first Boer war.

Telegraph and Other Briefs

LIGHTING COMPANY SOLD.

MARYSVILLE, Cal.—The Live Oak and Encinal Light & Power Company has been sold to Berg & Metz of this city. It is understood that the purchase price was \$10,000. The new firm, which has the backing of large capital, proposes the extension of the lines and of furnishing light and power, not only to Encinal and Live Oak, but to all the farms and farmhouses in all directions.

PLAN BOISE-ADA ROAD.

SPOKANE, Wash.—The proposed Boise-Ada county state road in southern Idaho, if built, will be one of the first north and south state roads ever constructed in that state. The bill for the road carries an appropriation of \$20,000 by the state based on the condition that Boise and Ada counties raise an additional \$8000. The measure has passed the Senate.

GEORGIA LINE TRADE GROWS.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Railway & Electric Company handled 55,524,457 passengers in 1910, including cash fares, transfers and free passes. This is an increase in passengers of 4,953,504 over 1909.

The gross receipt tax paid by the company to the city of Atlanta was \$65,358.2 per cent of a total of \$3,267,933. This is an increase of \$6259 over 1909.

BEGIN DOCK GRANITE WORK.

NAVY YARD, Puget Sound—With no ceremony to mark the event, the first granite block was placed in the bottom of the dry dock recently. This is the beginning of the last phase of the construction of the \$2,000,000 dry dock being built here by Contractor C. J. Erickson of Seattle. The granite work will take probably a year's time. A total of 225,000 cubic yards of stone is to be used. The number of blocks to be placed is approximately 12,000.

NEVADA WATER CHUTE FINISHED.

FALLON, Nev.—The chute which allows the water of the government canal tapping the Truckee river to flow into the Carson river, has been opened and the water allowed to flow through the cement work into what will soon be the great lower Carson reservoir. The chute is 200 feet long. The work of construction was commenced in June and the cost is about \$28,000.

NEW INDIANA INTERURBAN LINES.

COLUMBUS, Ind.—Grade stakes have been set for an interurban line from Nashville, Brown county, to Fruitdale, a point on the Indianapolis Southern railroad, eight miles from Nashville, and construction work is to be commenced at once. It is the intention to make of the road a part of an interurban system to be built later from Indianapolis to Evansville.

MEMPHIS' ATHLETIC CLUB HOME.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Work on what will be the most up-to-date athletic club in the South will begin in the near future at 200-208 Madison avenue. Application for a charter for the Memphis Athletic Club has been forwarded to Nashville. A contract for the club building, which is to be eight stories high and cost \$400,000, will be let as soon as the charter is granted.

B. & M. EMPLOYEES LAID OFF.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A temporary lay-off which affects nearly 2000 workmen at the B. & M. and Erie Railroad shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company went into effect recently. Not only are the roundhouse and shop men affected, but the orders are that the working forces around all the stations be cut down wherever possible. This applies to both freight and passenger workers.

PLAN WORK ON CARSON DAM.

CARSON CITY, Nev.—The preliminary work on the Carson irrigation dam will commence in a few days. This construction work by the government is expected to employ from 200 to 400 men for two years. This scheme to enlarge the Carson-Truckee project from 20,000 to 208,000 acres will cost about \$3,000,000, of which about \$1,250,000 will be spent for the dam.

EXPLOSION AT TENEMENT FIRE.

NEW YORK—Twenty families were driven into the streets when fire demolished a five-story tenement building at 334 East Seventy-ninth street just after daylight today. The fire started in the cellar and was almost immediately followed by an explosion which shattered a good part of the interior. Firemen carried many inmates down ladders and escapes.

FRANCIS P. NASH PASSES ON.

Francis Philip Nash, professor emeritus of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., with residence in that city, passed away Sunday at the home of his brother's widow, Mrs. Bennett Hubbard Nash, 252 Beacon street, Boston, where he had been visiting for a week.

UNIVERSITY SITE TRANSFER.

MADISON, Wis.—The formal transfer of the property at University avenue and Irving place to the University of Wisconsin for a site for the new men's union and commons building was made recently. The cost was \$14,000. The site will also include the adjoining lot, which runs through to Park street, and was purchased at a cost of \$16,000.

IOWA UNIVERSITY HEAD QUILTS.

IOWA CITY, Iowa—It was given out at the executive offices of the state university recently that George E. MacLean had tendered his resignation as president to the state educational board of control now in session in Des Moines. The resignation takes effect Aug. 1.

MRS. ASQUITH AND CHILDREN ENJOY SKATING IN SWITZERLAND



(Photo copyright by A. Ulyett, Epinister.)
Wife of the British prime minister, Miss Elizabeth and Master Anthony, participating in winter sports at Murren, a popular Alpine tourist resort.

MURREN, Switzerland—Among the many Alpine resorts which have become popular during the winter season is Murren. For years this beautiful village was

known as the highest altitude to which the summer tourist resorted, but since Switzerland became as much a winter resort as a summer resort, Murren has

begun to achieve a perpetual season. Among the well-known visitors there the present season was Mrs. Asquith, the wife of the British prime minister, who

has been enjoying the sports in which all the visitors participate, during the few weeks preceding the opening of Parliament.

TASTE IN THINGS LITERARY VARIES

Names Once Prominent Are Forgotten, Sometimes as in Case of Dante to Reappear—Literary Notes From London.

LONDON—Popular taste in things literary, as in other matters, varies from generation to generation; and no two centuries probably see exactly eye to eye about even the greatest literary craftsmen. Of these it may be said that in time all names will be forgotten, while the notes which they have struck must live and continually reappear according to the amount of truth and good that they contain.

"What share of oblivion or of memory has fate in store for the vast and widely diffused literary output of our own time?" asks the Times. "How many of them will be known by name even 50 years hence?"

Unable to find an answer to this question the writer contents himself with citing those great literary names which he thinks may now be regarded as unsalable in their literary reputation. These are Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey," Virgil's "Aeneid," Plato's "Ethics" and the "Republic," Milton's "Paradise Lost," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Shakespeare's plays, Isaiah and the Psalms.

Few writers have suffered more vicissitudes than Dante. His writings in their earlier days were so highly esteemed that professorships were founded to explain them. During the height of the renaissance they were thought to be deficient in elegance and address and in the seventeenth century his fame was well nigh eclipsed, his writings being characterized as "a vast ocean of scurrilities and repulsive barbarisms."

The wheel has turned, however, and in the latter part of the nineteenth century there arose many lovers and interpreters of Dante and the poet's confidence in the greatness of his work has now been justified. The reason is not far to seek, for in his writings are to be found a wonderful moral depth and great nobleness of heart.

Messrs. Seeley & Co. will shortly issue a well-illustrated book entitled "Seventeen Years Among the Sea Dyaks of Borneo."

The author, E. H. Gomes, gained the confidence of and lived and worked among the natives of Borneo. Many tales of their piratical acts, their treacherous and bloodthirsty nature and general ferocity of character have reached this country; but Mr. Gomes has studied the Dyaks closely and found in them much to like.

Mr. Murray promises in fiction "The Downfall of the Gods," by Sir Hugh Clifford, and "Pot au Feu," a collection of short stories by Marmaduke Pickthall, which reveal study both of the East and the West.

A new and exhaustive work upon "Careers for Men, Women and Children" is promised during February by George Xewnes (Ltd.). The editor is George Edgar and his book is designed as a volume of reference and advice for all who are brought face to face with the necessity of choosing a career in any order of social life. No fewer than 750 various kinds of occupation are discussed, and full information is given with regard to the education required, the length of time taken in preparation, the

incomes obtainable, and the prospects ahead of the successful.

G. R. Sims has written a book entitled "Off the Track in London" (Jarrold), which is said to be a striking study of the seamy side of things in London. Nobody knows better than Mr. Sims how to present the case for the destitute and the alien, and his new book will excite considerable interest just at this time.

Messrs. Seeley & Co. are publishing "An Unknown People in an Unknown Land," by a Mr. Grubb, one of the foremost living authorities upon the Indians of the Chaco, a comparatively unknown district in the center of South America. The Paraguayan government has bestowed on Mr. Grubb the title of "Pacifier of the Indians" in recognition of the wonderfully friendly relations he has succeeded in establishing with the inhabitants of those swampy tracts.

Messrs. Smith, Elder's list includes: "A Life of Clarendon," by Sir Henry Craik in two volumes; "The Lady Grey Letters," edited by Sir Algernon West assisted by the Hon. Edward Cadogan; "The Family and Heirs of Sir Francis Drake," edited by Lady Elliott Drake in two volumes; "The Great Duke," a new life, by Dr. Fitchett; "Memoirs of Bishop Ernest Wilberforce," by J. B. Atlay; "Lectures on John Ruskin," by Arthur C. Benson. John Lane announces "Napoleon and King Murat, 1808-15; a Biography Compiled from Hitherto Unknown and Unpublished Documents," by Albert Espitalier, translated from the French by J. Lewis May; "Massenet and His Operas," by Henry T. Finck; "Footprints of Illustrious Americans," by J. J. Conway; and "My Balkan Tour," by Roy Trevor—the story of an unconventional motoring journey.

In "A Child's Story of Great Britain" (Horace Marshall) Miss C. Linklater Thomson has written "a very short and simple sketch" for first lessons in history. This is not an easy thing to do, but the writer has succeeded in attaining the simplicity which is requisite. The illustrations, as is usual now in books of this sort, are really helpful towards understanding the life of the times.

The desire for pictures is a notable feature of today. In "Picture Composition Books I-III" (Blackie) Lewis Marsh has used a host of illustrations as a method of instruction in English. The pictures, in black and white and in color, are decidedly attractive, and the choice of subjects for composition shows ingenuity and a wide range.

HIS COLLECTION SHOWS M2.

LONDON—Henry Huth, the collector whose books are to be sold shortly, was born in London of German parents. He was intended for the Indian civil service and studied Greek, Latin, Hindustani, Persian and Arabic. He made it a rule never to buy a book in a language he could not read, so we can judge of the extent of his scholarship from the fact that his library contains works in Latin, German, French, Italian and Spanish. Mr. Huth came of a race of collec-

tors. One of his family bought a prunus vase for a few shillings which realized £5900 at Christie's in 1905, while a black and white drawing by Gainsborough which cost the same gentleman 15s. 6d. was sold for £1500.

Mr. Huth was a wise as well as an enthusiastic collector, and the fact that his famous library is likely to come into the market is expected to cause a sensation among booksellers and bibliophiles in all parts of Europe and America.

"LES ENFANTS." By Gertrude Litchfield. Boston: Richard G. Badger, the Gorham Press.

In the preface to what is truly an engaging little book, the author speaks a loving word for those French Canadians who are living, not in the country of their first adoption, Canada, but who have drifted down into the New England states and in communities of their own are living industrious domestic lives, true to their citizenship in the United States so far as they understand it. Their children, attending the public schools, learn English, and a new generation of American citizens of good type is set forward.

To quote from "Le Canadien-Américain": "Well, yes, dat's so, I'm Francaise, me. But dat's not all I am. I don't leev on de French countree, I lak de Uncle Sam."

My mudder, an' my fadder, too, Dey come leev on de state, An' dat's no matter w'ere dey grew, It never is too late For de Canadian To be American."

But while the children are struggling with the mixture of French-Canadian and English which is the first result of their schooling, they speak a patois of unique character.

"It is this dialect," the author says, "which I have tried to portray with such accuracy and sympathetic love, that they will seem to my readers the real, warm-hearted, spontaneous, beautiful little beings which they are to me."

The poems are all from the child's standpoint, upon subjects of youthful interest: "De Circus," "My Veeloo Cat," "Leola dans la rue Mechanique" and other such and are occasionally imitable in their vividness. There is just one which, as a matter of refined taste would have been better omitted, however true it may be to the facts.

One verse from "Mademoiselle's Hat" will show the "Canadian" when he is mischievous:

Mademoiselle Valoir
She's ma bete-noire!
She look aroun',
And den she foun'
Dat I borrow
Her beau chapeau,
Oh, gôd done ca
How she holler!
She say, "I gessa
Dis no politesse!"
She jompe for me,
But I hurree—
Away I ronne, for fonne,
Comme cela!

Side by side with this is "The Firefly," with its pretty delicacy:

Oh, leetle fire-fly,
I'm shu you go higher

At the Railway Terminals

President Mellen of the New Haven road will arrive at South station today by special train from New Haven headquarters.

The Allston shops of the Boston & Albany are overhauling and repainting their Schoensted (N. Y.) engines of the 1100 class for Worcester and Framingham service.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings of the Boston Terminal Company, has a number of small booths under construction at the shops which will be connected with steam and located in South station (trains) on through train tracks for sleeping and parlor car conductors and gatemen.

The American Express Company received early this morning over the North Pacific and New York Central roads a large shipment of Columbia river salmon.

Car department of the New Haven has received from the Readville shops vestibuled coach equipment which has been refurbished, decorated and painted for service on the Shore line's six-hour trains between New York and Boston.

GREATER BOSTON BROOKLINE TALK

The Brookline Federation of Men's Clubs will take up tonight the question of "A Greater Boston." The meeting will be held in the parish house of the All Saints church in Beacon street.

There will be a general debate with a view of expressing official action on the question now proposed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce for the federation of towns in the metropolitan district.

COLLISION ON GRAND TRUNK.

PARIS, Ont.—Five trainmen were killed and one man is missing and four others were injured in a head-on collision late Saturday night on the Buffalo-Goodrich branch of the Grand Trunk. Train No. 96, running from Buffalo to Goodrich, met a light engine running east, three miles northwest of Paris.

10,000 BARRELS OF OIL BURNED.

NEW YORK—Fire in a wooden extension of a brick storehouse on the Erie railroad yards at Weehawken on Sunday burned 10,000 barrels of lubricating oil owned by the Vacuum Oil Company of Rochester, N. Y. The coal docks were partly destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$225,000.

Dis night, den I ever was seen you before!
I look on de grass here,
An' den on de bush near.
An' den on de tree, an' I see you encoore,
Nort', an' sout', an' eas', wes',
You go w'ere you lak bes'.
An' me, I go follow an', wish you keep still!

Jus' wan leetle minute,
I see how you' wing lit
De sky—lak de star in de heaven twinkel!
I put out my han' so
But 'frad me you're tres chaud,
I tink you gon' burn me wid you' pretty light,
But now, I hev caught you,
W'at is it you got, you?
I don't know—I can't tell—
W'at mak' you so bright!

A few additional poems present the American-French-Canadian when no longer a child in years, but still a child in feeling, and among these there are touches of true poetry.

GEORGE G. CROCKER TO DISCUSS REPORT IN BOSTON CHAMBER

George G. Crocker, chairman of the joint board on metropolitan improvements, is announced to discuss its report before the Boston Chamber of Commerce assembly at the American house Wednesday afternoon.

Other members of the board also are expected to explain the recommendations of their report, which treats of various matters of present import under the following heads: Harbor front and terminals, civic improvements and highways; a tunnel between the North and South stations with or without a highway over it, electrification.

The nominating committee of the younger division of members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, announce today a list of nominations for the governing board of the sub-organization of the chamber.

The nominees will be voted upon at a meeting in the reading room of the chamber, Wednesday at 4 p. m.

The ticket reads as follows: Thomas Prince Beal, Jr., vice-president Second national bank; Walter S. Bucklin, insurance; John Wells Farley, Hemenway, Barnes and Farley, lawyers and treasurer Boston Herald Company; S. Harold Greene, treasurer and executive officer of Lawton Mills Corporation, cotton manufacturers; John W. Hollowell, Stone & Webster, constructing engineers and managers of public service corporations; Frank J. Ludwig, treasurer Charles M. Cox Company, flour, hay and grain; Walworth Pierce, S. S. Pierce Company, grocers; George W. Pratt, J. L. Fairbanks & Co., stationers; Charles T. Russell, assistant treasurer, Boston Wharf Company.

The question of the parcels post is to be considered by a special committee appointed by the chamber.

TRIPLE ANTENNAE MARK WIRELESS ON CABLE VESSEL

An unusual form of wireless apparatus may be seen on board the U. S. cable boat Joseph Henry, in command of Lieut. J. A. Moss of the signal corps, which reached a berth at Commercial wharf Sunday from New York.

Three sets of antennae are used, the third set being placed about midway on the mainmast and the usual noisy crackling sound is absent.

The vessel will probably remain about a week and will overhaul the submarine cables of the harbor.

GETTEMY SPEECH TO LABOR UNIONS

Charles F. Gettemy, director of the Massachusetts bureau of statistics, speaking before the Central Labor Union Sunday, said that perhaps there is no other question relating to labor which has attracted greater attention in recent years than the methods of securing more peaceful relations between employers and employees.

It is by no means true that trade agreements prevail in every industry or that open conflicts have as yet been largely superseded by them," he said, "but it is nevertheless true that in many important trades the wage question and other matters in dispute are frequently and satisfactorily settled by means of conference."

ROCKLAND TALKS OF TRADE SCHOOL

ROCKLAND, Mass.—An industrial department for the high school is a question to come before the town at the annual meeting in March.

The opinion prevails among many citizens that a course in industrial training would induce many of the boys who now leave the high school the first year after entering to remain.

INSPECTS WORCESTER MILITIA.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Capt. Joseph K. Partello, fifth United States infantry, is to make the annual regular army inspection of the militia companies located in this city tonight. He will begin at 8 o'clock and inspect companies A, C and H of the second infantry and finish with company G of the ninth infantry. This inspection will complete the regular army inspection of the M. V. M. for 1911.

FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE—Property valued at more than \$1,000,000 and records of inestimable value were destroyed today by a fire in the council of state and ministry of the interior buildings. The prime minister's house was also slightly damaged.

Special Values

All This Month offered By

Morris & Butler
97 Summer Street

DEALERS IN THE BEST MAKES OF FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURERS OF SPRINGS AND MATTRESSES

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

A fine Brookline residential estate has just changed hands for a price considerably in excess of the tax valuation of \$18,000, through the office of Frank A. Russell. It is the property at 10 Beech road in the Longwood district, and comprises an attractive and thoroughly modern house of 11 rooms and three baths and a lot of 8050 square feet of land. Edith M. wife of Edwin R. Sheak, purchases from Katherine P. wife of Walter Kimball.

Norman A. Wadleigh and Ruth A. Wadleigh have sold to Annie Jewett Allen a frame house and stable and 10,500 square feet of land at 281 Cambridge street, Allston. The purchaser is assessed for \$7200. The purchaser buys for improvement and occupancy. John C. Kiley of the Kimball building was the broker in the transaction.

MR. TAFT MAY TALK TO GUESTS.

President John J. Martin of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange is endeavoring to arrange for an unique feature in connection with the progressive business men's banquet to be held at the Hotel Somerset, under the auspices of the exchange, tomorrow evening, his plan being to induce President Taft to talk by long distance telephone with the guests at the banquet, who will include the Governors of five of the New England states. Influential persons in Washington have been enlisted in the cause and President Martin expects his efforts to introduce this feature will be successful.

That interest in the banquet is keen is shown by the fact that nearly all the tickets for the affair have been disposed of and an attendance of nearly, if not fully, 500 persons, including prominent business men and officials from all over New England, is expected. The speakers will be the Governors of five states and the general topic of the evening will be "The Welfare of New England."

A reception at 6 o'clock will precede the banquet, which will be served at 6:30. There will be vocal and instrumental music and a most enjoyable event is anticipated.

PORCHES AND SUN ROOMS.

Styles in dwellings nowadays call for plenty of porch room, and usually a sun room, too, says "S. L. M." in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No home which is being originally planned should be built without some provision being made for porches or verandas. There is no particular place where the porch must be put. In fact, the more unusual its location, if artistically placed, the better the effect. At the front or ends of a house is the usual location, though porches are frequently tucked on corners, built away under the roof, or a space left open which, if inclosed, would provide a regular room for the residence.

Porches naturally cost money to build, but they are one of the best investments a home owner can have, particularly if there is sufficient room about the house to set it off to advantage. In bungalows particularly the porches are the main feature. In India, where bungalows originated, the houses are mere boxes containing several rooms, with a wide porch around all four sides of the building. The occupants of the house frequently sleep out on the verandas when they are properly screened in.

Porches usually fit into the architectural scheme without apparent effort, especially if intended from the first that they are to be a part of the residence. In the so-called colonial style of houses it is often difficult to provide a wide porch on the simpler types. Of course in the massive old mansions where great pillars are used in front there was always plenty of porch room, but on the smaller colonial houses, with simple doorways entering from small platforms in front, the problem is more difficult to solve. It can often be accomplished, however, by putting porches at each end, so that the architectural scheme will balance.

In building a porch see that the contractor allows plenty of ventilation beneath it, for if it is solidly inclosed it will only be a few years before dry rot attacks the timbers and flooring, and it will have to be replaced. Do not build a porch with wooden supports set in the earth. Have concrete or masonry foundations under the supports if they are of wood. Brick piers are better, however, for they are practically indestructible. Of course, an intelligent contractor will allow plenty of slope to the porch floor, so that it will shed any water which dashes upon it during storms. Care should also be taken to see that the roof has plenty of slope, particularly if wooden shingles are used, otherwise melting snow or dashing rain is likely to make the roof leak.

In planning the lighting system of the house provision should be made for a couple of lights on the porch. In summer, if the porch can be enclosed by screens, it is often a delightful place to sit and read, and the breezes drift by without entering the house. In very elaborate houses fireplaces are sometimes built on the porches, so that in portions which are enclosed with glass fires may be built on early fall and winter days.

If you are planning a summer or suburban home or one on a large lot in a quiet residence street, consider the desirability of having a sun room. If you have a real fancy one and want to impress your friends you can call it a "solarium."

It will be found to be one of the pleasantest spots in the house. There should be a table and some big comfortable chairs in which to lounge. In addition to being able to sleep in this room at night, with the windows down, it is a delightful place in which to take a sun bath.

A sun room can be with or without windows. It is usually wisest to plan it so that windows can be installed, for in the winter they help to keep out the



AT 410 COLUMBUS AVENUE.

Among recent South End sales is this parcel sold through Houghton & Rich, Easton building.

snow and rain. If desired the windows can be removed in the summer and sash or glass blinds substituted. Don't plaster a sun roof, for it will probably be exposed to the elements at times and the plaster will be ruined. Use a waterproof paint in decorating instead of paper, which would be spoiled by rain drenching it.

Frequently in modest little houses it is possible to use an attic for an open sleeping room by constructing a wide dormer with a canopy and railing. This can be screened in with blinds and a small cot used in it. A sun room can be tacked on a house in many places and a decorative effect made of it with attractive window casings and shiny panes of glass.

In remodeling a house it is often feasible to construct a sun room over an existing porch or by taking a corner room, cutting away the solid walls and using windows around two sides of it. A great many schemes can be employed to convert an otherwise dark and dingy part of a building into a bright and inviting spot.

By all means, in planning your house, make provision for enough veranda space and a sun room.

GOOD-SIZE SALES TODAY.

Today's real estate sales were not so numerous, but most of them involved good-size valuations. In point of amount of assessment Roxbury led with the transfer of four brick houses and a little more than 11,000 square feet of land, located on Intervale street, near Normandy street. The total rating is \$25,900, of which amount the land's share is \$3400. Charles Sudhalter is the grantor and Mirros Spirit the purchaser.

Two frame houses and about 5000 feet of land on Elm street, near Erie street, Dorchester, have passed to the ownership of Solomon Goldstein and about \$12,000 is represented by the transaction. The land carries \$1800. Harry Brooks et al. give title.

In the South End of the city proper a 3 1/2 story and basement well-front brick house at 681 Tremont street, between Pembroke and West Newton streets, has been acquired by Ella F. Moran, with 1760 square feet of land, taken on \$5800. The Lucinda C. Collamore estate is the seller. The assessors rate the property as worth \$11,500.

Another South End change involves the parcel numbered 120 East Dedham street, running to Plympton street, near Albany street. Winslow Blanchard takes title from Harry Hamilton through Frederick S. Small. There are 3170 square feet of vacant land, rated at \$6300.

The estate at 80 Humboldt avenue, Roxbury, is taxed on \$11,300 and has just passed into the hands of Rebecca I. Goldsmith, trustee, from Willard N. Pound, trustee. The lot, containing 2100 feet is valued at \$1800, and \$9500 is on a three-story well-front brick house.

BIG INCREASE SHOWN.

That the week ended Feb. 4 was a good one for local real estate is shown by the following details taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange.

	1911.	1910.	1909.
No. transfers.....	536	390	409
No. mortgages.....	243	197	172
Am't. mortgages.....	\$4,499,328	\$3,993,448	\$3,255,813
The week's business by days follows:			
Date.....	Total M'tgs.	Am't. m'tgs.	
Jan. 31.....	76	\$70,470	
Jan. 30.....	82	\$74,958	
Jan. 29.....	98	\$62,086	
Feb. 1.....	130	\$3,290,209	
Feb. 2.....	80	\$40,115	
Feb. 3.....	90	\$6,470	
Total.....	536	\$4,499,328	

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.

Recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON—CITY PROPER.

Lucinda C. Collamore et al. to Ella F. Moran, Tremont st.; d.; \$1.
Harry Hamilton et al. to Frederick S. Small, E. Dedham and Plympton sts.; q.; \$1.
Frederick S. Small to Winslow Blanchard, E. Dedham and Plympton sts.; q.; \$1.
EAST BOSTON.
George O. Thurston to Annie Karger, Marion st.; q.; \$1.
Joseph Goldinger to Hilda M. Corno, Pope st.; w.; \$1.
Damon E. Hall to John T. Crosson, Farrington st.; q.; \$1.
Elizabeth H. Garrity to John T. Crosson, Farrington st.; w.; \$1.
ROXBURY.
Myer J. Gibson et al. to Julius Neustadt, Buggles st.; Auburn st.; q.; \$1.

Simon J. Nevins to Katherine T. Powers, Magazine st.; q.; \$1.
Katherine T. Powers to Annie C. Nevins, Magazine st.; q.; \$1.
Simon J. Nevins to Katherine T. Powers, Magazine st.; p.; Woodward ave. 2 p.; Magazine and George sts. 3 p.; q.; \$1.
Katherine T. Powers to Annie C. Nevins, Magazine st.; p.; Woodward ave. 2 p.; Magazine and George sts. 3 p.; q.; \$1.
Charles Sudhalter to Morris Spirit, Intervale st.; 2 lots; d.; \$1.
Charles Sudhalter to Morris Spirit, Intervale st.; 2 lots; q.; \$1.
Willard N. Pound, tr., to Rebecca I. Goldsmith, tr., Humboldt ave. and Ellet st.; d.; \$1.

Maria Baicalupo to John Baicalupo, Waukebec st.; q.; \$1.

DORCHESTER.

Harry Brooks et al. to Solomon Goldstein, Elm st.; q.; \$1.
Harry Brooks et al. to Solomon Goldstein, Elm st.; q.; \$1.
Charles W. Perkins to Frank W. Clark, Park st.; d.; \$1.
Andrew J. Paine, et al., to William A. Paine, tr., Irma and Arbutus sts.; Arbutus, Balsam and George sts.; Irma and Balsam sts., and Lauriat ave.; release; \$1.
Same to same, Orms st. and Lauriat ave.; rel.; \$1.
Same to same, Lucerne, Stratton and Floyd sts., Stratton and Lucerne sts.; rel.; \$1.
Same to same, Lucerne and Arbutus sts.; Lucerne, Balsam and Arbutus sts.; Lucerne and Balsam sts. and Lauriat ave.; rel.; \$1.
Same to same, Claxton and Floyd sts. and Blue Hill ave.; rel.; \$1.
Same to same, Stratton and Floyd sts.; Stratton, Claxton and Floyd sts.; rel.; \$1.
Nahum Ward to Andrew J. Ward, Claxton st. and Blue Hill ave.; rel.; \$1.
William A. Paine, tr., to Andrew J. Ward, Lucerne and Floyd sts.; 2 p.; d.; \$1.

William A. Paine, tr., et al., to Andrew J. Ward, Ashton st.; rel.; \$1.

Same to same, Floyd and Callender sts.; rel.; \$1.

Same to same, Ashton and Arbutus sts., Ashton, Arbutus and Balsam sts., Ashton and Elm sts.; rel.; \$1.

William A. Paine, tr., et al., to Nahum Ward, Lucerne, Balsam and Arbutus sts.; rel.; \$1.

Same to same, Claxton and Claxton sts.; rel.; \$1.

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Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE

CHAPIN FARM AGENCY.

offers a model dairy farm, 420 acres, cuts 200 tons hay for 1000 cows, colonial house, modern bath, 40, 120, 125 and 180 ft. 6 cottages with bath for help, poultry plant, stained roofs, electric lights, old-fashioned garden with pergola, picturesque golf links, half-mile river front, grand views, for fraction of cost; details of this and hundred others in Illustrated Guide postpaid; if you intend to ever own a farm send postal for it.

100 COW FARM SACRIFICED.
Half mile from station, 220 acres, 100 newly seeded, 3 tons hay to acre, \$3000 refused for timber, 150 apple trees, 400 bbls. last season; 100 peaches, other fruit. Slated mansion 10 rooms, bath, etc. Farm house, 7 rooms, bath, 100 ft. 2, 3 wings, 4050, banks, scales; 150-ton silo, 2, 3 wings, 4050, piggery for 40, granary for 2000 bushels, 40, laundry for 1000. Insured 50,000. 2 front brooks with bath. Rustic bridges, 10-acre deer park, 2 deer burrs. Reservoir 28 ft. deep supplies pure water. Must be sold. Will take less than insurance. Over century in present family, over \$100,000. Phone 4242. Call or address FARM AGENCY, sole agent, 294 Washington st., Boston. Apply to owner, C. T. SHERIDAN, premises, Endicott, Mass.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Twenty acres, partly in orange grove, ten miles from Jacksonville. Inquire M. A. CLARK, 416 S. Salina st., Syracuse, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

Chicago Real Estate

FOR SALE—First-class apartment building, stone front, s. e. exposure, desirable location, convenient to Illinois Central, elevated and surface lines, near Lake Michigan. Three apartments, 7 and 8 rooms. Beautiful hardwood floors and finish. Lovely home for owner. First-class tenants in demand. For details, call on owner, 400 Chicago. Phone Drexel 4426. Call or address S. D. FYFE, 4346 Berkeley ave., Chicago.

CRYSLER & DAVIDSON

Room 626, 218 La Salle St., Chicago

FOR SALE—New 2-story brick flat building, 5 and 6-room flats, the hardwood finish and modern improvements, on lot 673 feet front, in an excellent well built up neighborhood, within three blocks of 32nd ave. and elevated railroad station; easy terms.

REAL ESTATE—PITTSBURG, PA.

JOHN SYKES,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,
5220 HUTLER ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED: To share a practitioner's office, a small, pleasant, airy, modern office, 9 or 10, 2093 Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

In Shops of Those Who Advertise With Us

The twilights of the early evenings that are now succeeding the short afternoons make the circle around the fire-light especially alluring. When the fire is framed with andirons the picture is complete. It would almost seem as if there ought never to be a grate fire unless it could have these accessories. Colonial andirons are naturally the ones to which Americans turn as embodying the true sentiment of an open fire. Whether of brass or iron they are always beautiful, as one was used in those days quite as much as the other. The iron are homely, substantial, cozy; the brass catch the rollicking flames in their polished surface and send them forth again. There were in those old days special kinds of andirons which for a time were banished, but now are brought out again, for the branch between nations has been healed, and they stand not for an opposing thought, but the common humanity of all who helped to make this nation what it is.

These are known as the Hessians. They represent a Hessian soldier, bayonet in hand. Some of them are painted in the bright colors of the Hessian uniform. These have become as popular today as they were years ago, and give quaint touches to a room otherwise appropriately furnished. These andirons and other hearth novelties are to be found at the store of B. F. Macy, 410 Boylston street.

Mr. Macy carries also a large line of candlesticks so reminiscent of long ago that one is inclined to forget the ready convenience of electricity and pick up a candlestick to light him up the stairs.

The one difficulty with polished floors has been that they would show the marks of chairs and furniture moved across them. There is now on the market something new to prevent this—"Feltoid" casters and tips. It is claimed the feltoid never harden, never scratch, never mar, never stain and almost never wear out—that is, they last as long as the furniture itself. Money is returned if the tips are not satisfactory. They are for sale by the Smith Hardware Company, 41 Washington street.

Six important sales begin today at the store of the Jordan Marsh Company. First, is \$100,000 worth of furs just arrived from New York which are to go at one third to one half less than the regular prices. Second is the annual February sale of furniture when furniture of standard quality is offered at reductions ranging from 25 to 50 per cent less than the trade prices. Third is a sale of oriental rugs in which many thousands of dollars worth of choice weaves are to be offered at much under their real values. Fourth, is a sale of men's women's and children's shoes, high grade shoes, thousands of pairs of them, at prices that cannot be duplicated at any other time of the season. Fifth, is a mid-winter sale of imported and domestic wash goods with the newest weaves and colorings, offered at great price concessions. Sixth, is an advance display and sale of tub dresses for misses and girls. These latter are the first of the season and show clever ideas in inexpensive and easily laundered frocks for girls from 5 to 18 years old.

An after-inventory sale of small lots of suits, dresses, coats, furs, gloves, neck-

WANTED TO RENT

House Wanted To Rent In Brookline

I would like to rent a detached house, with some grounds, in Brookline, convenient to surface cars, seven or eight large rooms, with steam or hot water heat and gas and electric lights; must be in good repair, and well finished; occupancy desired about March 15; have two in family; no children.

Address G 512, Monitor Office.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED

MAN—A financial house operating in New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh requires the services of an A1 man of ability, with wide acquaintance in and around Pittsburgh, to sell high-grade securities; liberal terms will be made with right party; must be of good appearance. Address, giving references as to character and ability, box 1025, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE at the Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence river, beautiful coast lot, very picturesque, on Round Island, near the Frontenac Hotel. Write M. A. CLARK, 416 S. Salina st., Syracuse, N. Y.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

JOHN ALEX. COOPER & CO.,
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,
Wells Building, Milwaukee,
First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

DENTISTRY

D. V. BOWER, D. D. S.,
708 OAKWOOD BLVD.,
Tel. Douglas 2842, CHICAGO.

A. L. VAN ARSDALL, D. D. S.

300 COMMERCE BUILDING,
Both Phones, M 5093, KANSAS CITY, MO.

A DENTIST in any city will be benefited by having his professional card appear in this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

INSURANCE

SAMUEL GRAHAM, Tel. RAN. 293,
Insurance In All Its Branches,
130 LASALLE ST. CHICAGO.

DESIGNERS

ROUNDS-TRUMAN STUDIO
Hand lettered and illuminated books and cards. Book plates. Diplomas. 1505 Schiller Bldg., Chicago. Tel. Central 4758.

CLOTHING

HIGHEST PRICES for ladies' and gentlemen's clothing, evening dresses, furs, DEGRUIT, 127 Pleasant st. Tel. 4370-L OX.

SHOPPING—NEW YORK

THE SHOPPING STUDIO, 247 West 76th st., NEW YORK CITY—Shopping of all kinds for or with customers; satisfaction guaranteed; NO CHARGE; booklet sent.

Resigns After 33 Years

Service as Messenger
of the City of Newton

Confirmation of a city messenger of Newton to succeed Joseph D. Wellington, resigned, is expected to be made by the board of aldermen this evening.

There are a score of applicants for the office, the duties of which will be increased when the new man goes into office.

The resignation of Mr. Wellington was to have taken effect Feb. 1, but he consented to hold over until his successor should be chosen. He has served as city messenger since 1877.

SURVEY OF SKIES

IN PHOTOGRAPHS

LONDON—Observatories in many parts of the world have been engaged for several years in taking a photographic survey of the sky. The information so derived is tabulated and published in books, each volume containing little but a mass of figures.

F. A. Bellamy of the Oxford University Observatory declares that this great international task is probably the most important of its kind ever undertaken. "The entire sky," he said, "is to be photographed twice—that is, with a short and a long exposure. Each of the 18 observatories participating will take about 1200 photographs.

Whose successor the board of aldermen are to select from a score of applicants.

Confirmation of a city messenger of Newton to succeed Joseph D. Wellington, resigned,

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

Mr. Employer CAN YOU AFFORD To overlook the Opportunity Which THE MONITOR Offers for Obtaining Good Help? Make Known Your Help Wants They Will Be Read in a Thousand Cities and Towns as Well as in Your Own.

The Monitor Free Employment Exchange IS OPEN TO ALL

Fill Out the Blank and Send It in for a Week's

Free Insertion

Mr. Wage Earner

If You Are Out of Work

Send in Your "Ad." We Receive No Pay for This Service.

It Is Yours for the Asking

Address:

The Christian Science Monitor
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts
Boston

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BODY MAKERS to build over bodies to fore-dress style. A. T. FULLER, 1089 Commonwealth ave., Boston.

CLOTHING SALESMAN wanted; one who can sell fur clothing goods. PATTER, Broadway, New Haven, Conn.

COLLECTOR for permanent salaried position, 25 to 35 years old; must be able to solicit new customers and have excellent record. Address, giving references, also telephone number, to BATES, 292 Baxter block, Portland, Me.

COMPOSITOR (2-3), experienced on means; permanent position for right man; must be able and reliable, with good experience. ARTHUR E. COOK, 126 Dartmouth st., Boston.

COTTON TIE AND WEAVING WEAVERS wanted. H. M. WITTER & CO., Park ave., opp. Downing st., Worcester, Mass.

CUTTERS, stitchers, Chase and No. 5 operators wanted. RICE & HUTCHINS, C. O. Rockland, Mass.

ENGRAVERS wanted; a die sinker, accustomed to modeling and sink work; good work; good salary. Address, giving references, permanent position; send samples and state salary. KENDRICK ENGRAVING CO., 155 Franklin st., Boston.

FARM HELP wanted; young man and woman; must be capable of doing all farm work; must be able to take care of stock; must be able to take care of house; must be able to take care of garden; must be able to take care of all farm work. V. P. HERSEY, Woburn, N. H.

FURNITURE MAN wanted; capable of taking full charge of complete home furnishing business; a working manager. RALPH E. MERRAS, Exeter, N. H.

GENERAL MAN wanted; must be able to take care of all household work; must be able to take care of all household work; must be able to take care of all household work. WILSON H. COLLINS & CO., Cor. Williams and N. 2d st., New Bedford, Mass.

LATHERS wanted; good, steady men; must be able to take care of all lathing work; must be able to take care of all lathing work; must be able to take care of all lathing work. Apply to THE W. M. H. SHERMAN CO., Inc., near 23 Austin st., Worcester, Mass.

LOOM FIXER wanted; at once; loom fixer on Gilbert chain and can loom; also narrow loom chain tender. THE JEFFERSON, 805 MITCHELL, Cambridge, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE wanted; to take care of all household work; must be able to take care of all household work; must be able to take care of all household work. Address, giving references, permanent position; send samples and state salary. KENDRICK ENGRAVING CO., 155 Franklin st., Boston.

MAN WANTED for four-side work; a good pressman and flat spring die maker. Apply at MORGAN SPRING CO., Worcester, Mass.

MECHANICAL TRACER wanted; at once; first-class mechanical tracer; must be steady, neat, rapid, accurate and good letter; willing to do housework and some light engineering work. Address, giving references, permanent position; send samples and state salary. KENDRICK ENGRAVING CO., 155 Franklin st., Boston.

OPERATORS wanted; experienced operators on hand method lathe machine; well paid; good job. BROOKLYN, E. E. TAYLOR CO., New Bedford, Mass.

OPERATOR wanted; experienced operator on hand method lathe machine; well paid; good job. BROOKLYN, E. E. TAYLOR CO., New Bedford, Mass.

STOVE REPAIR MAN wanted; experienced on all kinds of second-hand stoves and ranges; \$2 per day the year round. RALPH E. MERRAS, Exeter, N. H.

SALESMAN, between 25 and 35 years of age, to enter the training department of an established firm and learn their methods of salesmanship; salary paid from start; references must show good past record. L. BATES, 292 Baxter block, Portland, Me.

SALESMAN to travel for us; must furnish good references; state age and salary expected. MILTON MFG. CO., Milford, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced, with good general training; first-class opportunity for right party; submit references, also, MAINE MANUFACTURING CO., Nashua, N. H.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted; energetic superintendent for factory making high grade silver plated ware; good prospects for right man. C. A. BENNETT CO., Taunton, Mass.

WEAVERS wanted; a few good weavers on fancy weaves. Knowles Bros., ONE-GUN MILLS, Cambridge, Mass.

WHEELWRIGHT to rebuild automobile wheels; must be a finished workman. ALAN F. FULLER, 1089 Commonwealth ave., Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT CASHIER and **BOOK-KEEPER** must be fine penman, correct at figures and with good references. Letter only. C. H. PORTER, Porter's Market, 149-151 Summer st., Boston.

ASSISTANT wanted; young, intelligent, die-aged woman; must be able to take care of all household work; must be able to take care of all household work; must be able to take care of all household work. Address, giving references, permanent position; send samples and state salary. KENDRICK ENGRAVING CO., 155 Franklin st., Boston.

BOOK-KEEPER wanted; mature woman (no schoolgirls) wanted as bookkeeper's assistant; must have home and good references. Apply by letter, giving age and references. G. A. ROTHFUS, 10 Merrimack st., Boston.

CHOCOLATE DIPPER—Experienced help can get steady work at good wages. UNITED ANDY CO., Greenleaf and Leon sts., Roxbury, Mass.

COOK and general housework girl wanted. JOHN D. LEAHY, 114 Albin st., Ashmont, Mass.

COOK, reliable and experienced, wanted for family in Winchester; where second maid is kept; \$6; Protestant; Nova Scotia or P. E. I. or N. S. girl preferred. REAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK AND SECOND MAID wanted for family of 3 in Cambridge; good wages and \$5 week; references and experience required. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COOKS, general and second maids wanted in many good homes in suburbs; also girls who are not experienced. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK AND SECOND MAID for 3 in family; references and experience required. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK wanted in family of 6 (second maid kept); references and experience required. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

CERTAIN FACTORY HELP wanted; girls on pressing, young girls for errands, one girl on packing, one girl on stamping, girls on hand sewing. MARTIN MANT, FACTORY, New Bedford, Mass.

FERRAND GIRL wanted; one who can do plain sewing preferred. MARR, 93 Massachusetts ave., room 318, Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEMAID wanted in Winchester; 4 in family; another maid kept. S. P. E. I. or N. S. girl preferred. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL MAID wanted in Jamaica Plain; 2 in family; \$3; very nice home. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL MAID wanted; Somerville; good home and good wages; references required. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL MAID in small family, \$5 week; references required. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL MAID in family of 4; would take inexperienced if willing to learn. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL MAID wanted in private family; Swedish; with references; preferred; \$5 week. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID (Protestant, white) wanted in family of adults; plain cook; work of washing at laundry; steam-heated room; wages \$5. MRS. H. ADAMS, Winchester, Mass. Tel. Win. 155-5.

GIRL wanted for general housework. DR. B. W. PARHLEY, Woburn, N. H.

GIRLS wanted for light work on foot presses. OFFICE METAL GOODS CO., 47 Hermon st., Boston.

HELPER—Wanted; a willing helper for general housework; must be able to take care of all household work; must be able to take care of all household work; must be able to take care of all household work. Address, giving references, permanent position; send samples and state salary. KENDRICK ENGRAVING CO., 155 Franklin st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted (Protestant); family of 3; no washing. F. B. ROWELL, 14 Lincoln rd., West Lynn, Mass. Phone Lynn 1078-4.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young woman wanted as housekeeper in small family; work light; no washing. G. COTCHELL, 308 Perry st., Everett, Mass.

MAID wanted; Protestant; to do general housework; best of references required; also some work of cooking; must be experienced. MRS. SMITH, 214 Elm st., West Somerville, Mass.

MAID wanted in Newton; 5 in family; would like inexperienced one if willing to learn; Protestant. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID—Wanted; reliable woman for housework in family of 3 adults; good home and \$5.00 per week. MRS. M. G. PITCHER, 125 Vernal st., Everett, Mass.

MAID wanted for general housework; good home with all modern conveniences; no laundry work; must be able to take care of all household work; must be able to take care of all household work; must be able to take care of all household work. Address, giving references, permanent position; send samples and state salary. KENDRICK ENGRAVING CO., 155 Franklin st., Boston.

MAID for general work in family of 2; must be able to take care of all household work; must be able to take care of all household work; must be able to take care of all household work. Address, giving references, permanent position; send samples and state salary. KENDRICK ENGRAVING CO., 155 Franklin st., Boston.

MILITARY—First-class trimmers, experienced makers and apprentices wanted at M. P. BRETHER ARMOUL, 7 Temple pl., Boston.

MOTHERS HELPER—Experienced young woman (Protestant) best of references; wanted to assist in care of children; willing to do housework and some light engineering work. Address, giving references, permanent position; send samples and state salary. KENDRICK ENGRAVING CO., 155 Franklin st., Boston.

OPERATORS wanted; at once; 2 experienced operators and stitchers on Wilcox clothes; must be able to take care of all household work; must be able to take care of all household work; must be able to take care of all household work. Address, giving references, permanent position; send samples and state salary. KENDRICK ENGRAVING CO., 155 Franklin st., Boston.

PROTESTANT GIRL OR WOMAN wanted; fond of children; to assist in care of children; willing to do housework and some light engineering work. Address, giving references, permanent position; send samples and state salary. KENDRICK ENGRAVING CO., 155 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESLADIES—Experienced candy salesladies; must be able to take care of all household work; must be able to take care of all household work; must be able to take care of all household work. Address, giving references, permanent position; send samples and state salary. KENDRICK ENGRAVING CO., 155 Franklin st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS wanted (Protestant) who can work on either waists or skirts; and do first-class stitching. MISS A. J. DORCHESTER, 122 Huntington ave., suite 5, Boston.

SECOND MAIDS—Inexperienced girls; good home and good wages; must be able to take care of all household work; must be able to take care of all household work; must be able to take care of all household work. Address, giving references, permanent position; send samples and state salary. KENDRICK ENGRAVING CO., 155 Franklin st., Boston.

SEWING GIRLS wanted; girls to wrap soap at Wellespie Soap Works; Cambridge; hours 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.; large; good wages; must be able to take care of all household work; must be able to take care of all household work; must be able to take care of all household work. Address, giving references, permanent position; send samples and state salary. KENDRICK ENGRAVING CO., 155 Franklin st., Boston.

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Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

LAUNDRESS desires position in private family, or would act as attendant in institution training. MRS. M. SHORT, 31 W. Canton st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, reliable, experienced, desires employment at home; will do day's work or care for family. MRS. L. TULLOCK, 36 Halyoke st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS desires employment; or will do general work in the home. MRS. C. MARTIN, 1882 Washington st., Boston.

MAID-Colored woman wishes position two days weekly. MRS. M. HENRY, 600 Shawmut ave., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID, colored, would like position to do chamber or general work in small family; good references. PHENIA FULLER, Stevens st., Boston.

MAID (colored) desires employment as lady's maid; to care for apartments, or as maid in private home. F. L. L. LEWIS, 28 Halyoke st., Boston.

MAID-Young woman desires employment; accompanied; washing. SUSAN GORMLEY, 16 Ferdinand st., Boston.

MAID-Young (colored) girl wants five hours work daily or second girl work. MAY ROSS, 43 Dunster st., Boston.

MAID-Nova Scotia girl wants position at general household. CENTRAL EMP. BUREAU, 515 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Camb. 9.

MAID-Colored woman desires general work by day. RANDOLPH, 204 Arnold st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID-Colored woman would like general work in small family; good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID-Colored girl, good cook references, desires position for general work. M. E. HARTLEY, 24 Harwich st., Boston.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged American, good cook, desires position with business couple; good home more than high wages. Apply to MRS. A. D. WYLLIE, 101 Collins st., Boston.

MATRON wishes position; superior applicant; good housekeeper; trained and experienced; desirable; references. MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1836.

NURSEMAID desires position. MILDRED GRIFFIN, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

NURSEY GOVERNESS-Young woman, refined, wishes position as governess, French perfectly; kindergarten; some training as child's attendant; references. MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1836.

NURSEMAID desires position to care for children in refined home; experience; references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass.

NURSEY GOVERNESS, English woman, wants entire charge of child; experienced; recommended. MILICENT HEMINGS, 43 Grove st., New Bedford, Mass.

OFFICE ASSISTANT-Young woman desires position in professional office. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass.

PARLORMAID-Waitress, experienced, Protestant, city references, desires position. C. E. BROWN, general delivery, Waltham P. O., Mass.

PIANIST-Capable young lady, artistic player, desires position with orchestra. MARENA E. LANGER, 31 Montford ave., Brighton, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS desires employment; can do repairing, cleaning, and children's clothes. MRS. J. C. MOORE, 274 Millet st., Dorchester, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS desires employment at plain sewing; call or write. MRS. RICHARD W. CARTY, 8 Lyman st., Lynn, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS desires employment; can do any kind of plain sewing. MRS. M. W. WHITTEN, 100 Unita ter., Brighton, Mass. Tel. 902-2 Brighton.

SEAMSTRESS desires employment; can repair and alter ladies' garments. MRS. J. BRADFORD, 30 Charles st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, wishes position as apprentice with first-class private dressmaker; desirable; references. MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1836.

SEAMSTRESS OR ACCOMMODATING WORK of any kind wanted in Cambridge or suburbs. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS desires position with dressmaker or in private family; colored girl, who has been in position as lady's maid. MRS. E. RHODES, 81 Wilbur st., Boston.

SECOND MAID desires position in Cambridge; references. CENTRAL EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass.

SECRETARY'S position wanted by young woman who has had several years' experience in first-class business house as stenographer, bookkeeper and confidential clerk; references. S. V. PALME, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, willing and capable, desires position; references. MARY O'DONNELL, 101 Smith st., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER with 12 years' office experience wishes position; salary to start \$15 with good opportunity for advancement. JOSEPH N. G. MARSHALL, 66 Harvard st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience, rapid and accurate, desires position. AMELIA HILTY, 23 Channing pl., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, young, bright, refined, wishes position with reliable firm; 6 years' experience. MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Tel. Oxford 1836.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER AND BOOKKEEPING wanted by young lady (Protestant); reference and experience, willing to start with \$7. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

STENOGRAPHY wished by young lady with business school experience; moderate salary to start; experience wanted. JESSIE S. RICKNELL, 24 Prospect st., Weymouth, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER would like position in good business firm; has had experience over 1 years in one position; salary to start \$15; has ability and good reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

STUDENT, trained in care of children, desires position to exchange services for board and room; apply, stating experience, salary expected, etc. MAGOR CARLSON, 101 W. 10th st., Boston.

TEACHER of French and Spanish desires position in high school or college. MRS. CLAUDE LACAN, suite 3, 8 Westland ave., Boston.

VISITING COMMISSION desires employment; good reader; or will go as seamstress. MARY C. RICH, 824 E. Broad. way, South Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position as maid in professional office; errand girl, or as housekeeper. ALTHEA E. ENCH, 43 Mudge st., Cambridge, Mass.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

BOY-Wanted, strong boy for work in shipping room of public house (16) 171, CHARLES E. MERRILL CO., 44 E. 23d st., New York.

BOOKKEEPER wanted experienced in freight car work. Apply, stating experience, salary expected, etc. MAGOR CARLSON, 101 W. 10th st., Boston.

FARMER AND WIFE wanted permanent home on 100 acre farm. Apply to Mr. Williams, 101 W. 10th st., New York.

CIT Williams st., New York

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HELP WANTED-FEMALE

ASSISTANT wanted: woman for general household work in small family; in apartment; require a trustworthy person. C. PALMER, 107 East 30th st., N. Y. city.

COOKS wanted: competent; \$3.50. EAST END EMP. BUREAU, 6013 Center ave., Flushing, Pa.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted; 2 adults (Episcopalian people); permanent home and good salary; in Brooklyn, N. Y.; considerate employer; references. Apply by letter. MISS PAULINE GEYER, 3500 3d ave., New York.

HOSIERY LOOPERS-Work always steady; good pay. W. C. HOSIERY CO., 4355 Orchard st., Frankford, Pa.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted: excellent home for woman and some rooming; family of 2; no objection to child. GEORGE F. HILL, Depot st., Newburg, N. Y.

LADY wanted to assist in office work. WM. TODD, 41 W. 14th st., New York city.

MAID wanted for general household in family of 2; must be thoroughly experienced and have references. SUSAN GORMLEY, 16 Ferdinand st., Boston.

MAIDS wanted: general household; 2 or 3; good references. E. E. THOMAS, 122 John st., Ulica, N. Y.

NURSEMAID wanted, Protestant, for 2 children, ages 2 and 4, and to assist with general household. MRS. F. OAKLEY, 515 Elm st., Montreal, N. Y.

MAID-Colored woman desires general work by day. RANDOLPH, 204 Arnold st., Roxbury, Mass.

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CIT Williams st., New York

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER-ASSISTANT (voucher system), bill clerk, for time keeping and payroll clerk, experienced; desires position; references. SARAH M. KILPATRICK, 432 South ave., Wilkesburg, Pa.

COMPANION-Refined American woman (98) seeks position as companion to lady or nursery governess to little girl; desires refined home, etc.; state full particulars. MISS ROSS, 4784 16th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPANION-Refined young woman, with good references, would assist with household or plain sewing; English; young or old; references. MISS ELLA MCGIFFERT, R. D. No. 1, Hudson, N. Y.

COMPANION-Cheerful, refined young woman desires position as companion to young or elderly lady; good home considered; more than salary; references. MISS K. WILLIAMS, 212 W. 15th st., care Mrs. Grady, New York.

COMPANION-Cheerful, refined, capable young woman desires position as companion; will exchange services for good home and small remuneration; New York city preferred. MISS KNEE, 30 Bradhurst ave., New York city.

COMPANION-Educated, refined young English woman, must be graduate, nursing employment as lady's companion, nursery governess or teacher of music in school. MISS ALICE MANN, 434 W. 20th st., New York.

GOVERNMENT COMPANION-Lady desires position as companion to young man, experienced in teaching French, German, English, piano. HELEN DE MAR, 121 W. 10th St., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION desires position with elderly couple or family, will give good care to children; competent; no objection. MRS. MILLIE CHESNUTT, 254 Niagara st., Buffalo, N. Y.

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CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ADVERTISING MAN, 4 years a student of advertising, no practical experience, desires position with good firm in advertising line. JOE ALDEN, 704 Central Park ave., Chicago.

AUDITOR, manager, office man or collector desires position; 30 years' experience in business and accounting; references. WM. P. HESTON, 2001 Collingwood ave., Toledo, O.

CARPENTER-Temperate man (29), with good experience, desires employment with good carpenter. A. KELLER, 328 15th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

CARPENTER, experienced, some knowledge of real estate and insurance, desires position; will go anywhere, but prefer East. References. B. MARVIN, 6302 Harvard ave., Cleveland, O.

CARTOONIST, young man, wishes position in clothing business; or with underwriting department of some reliable insurance company. GEORGE J. FALLACE, 1925 Railway ave., Ravenna, Ill.

CARRIAGE PAINTER desires position; references. SAM MANN, 1446 Thome ave., Chicago; phone Ravenswood 2500.

ATTENDANT-Young, married woman, desires position as attendant. MRS. MARY TIE MYERS, 608 Jefferson ave., Chicago.

ATTENDANT-English graduate desires position as attendant to infant from birth to 1 year; or out of Chicago; references. MRS. WOODLEY, 25 East Division st., Chicago.

BOOKKEEPER desires position; young lady (21); double entry; experience limited; capable of keeping entire set; prefers position in office; willing and quick to learn. MISS LILLIAN E. HASTINGS, 4031 Hayne ave., Chicago.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER desires position; accurate and reliable; capable of taking full charge of office. L. S. LEXANDER, 819 S. Taylor ave., Oak Park, Ill.

BOOKKEEPER wants position (clerical) and assist on books. E. PASVOGL, Box 212, Ridge, Ill.

CASHIER desires position in New Orleans, La.; references. MISS G. WARD

Latest Market Reports Produce Quotations Shipping

SHIPPING NEWS

About 8000 tons of gunnies, hemp, etc., are being removed from the British freighter Bisle, Capt. E. A. Hewardine, which arrived in port yesterday from ports in the far east.

Reporting a severe passage, the German steamer Trautentfels, Captain Fischbeck, went to a berth today at the Clyde street pier, East Boston, to discharge about 3500 tons of general Indian cargo, after which she will sail for New York to unload 3500 tons. Ice was thick on the vessel when she came up the harbor today, and her officers reported that there were two feet of snow on the deck off the Grand Banks Feb. 1. The adverse conditions at sea delayed the steamer two days.

Steamer Mohawk from Maine coast ports, scheduled to arrive in port yesterday afternoon, is now expected to reach Boston tomorrow.

All of the inbound vessels reaching port today showed considerable ice, and the three fishing schooners were nearly all white.

About 1000 tons of cargo for this port and 1000 more for Philadelphia, reached Mystic docks today in the Dutch steamer Zylidk, Captain Liewen, from Rotterdam, after a 16-day passage. There were several inches of ice on the vessel's decks when she arrived.

Examination shows that the barkentine Stephen G. Hart, which recently stranded at Cuttyhunk while on a trip to Boston from Gulfport, and which was floated and taken to New Bedford, lost her keel. The cargo of deck lumber is being discharged, and she will be towed later to New London where the under deck cargo will be unloaded and she will be hauled out on the marine railway for repairs. The passage to Boston has been abandoned.

Str. Esparta, Captain Glenn, which arrived today from Port Limon, had fine weather during the passage. She brought 30,000 stems of bananas, and had three saloon passengers.

Three fishing vessels arrived at T wharf today, an exceptionally small fleet for Monday, with the following catches: Emily E. Cooney 17,500 pounds, Cynthia 34,000, Virginia 32,000.

Another advance in fish prices at T wharf took place today, the demand being great and the supply comparatively small. Dealers paid per hundredweight for steak cod \$5.50 to \$10.50, market cod \$7.25 to \$7.75, haddock \$7.25 to \$7.50, pollock \$6.25, large hake \$6.75, medium hake \$4.25 and cusk \$4.50.

Completing a two weeks' trip on the fishing grounds, the schooner Cynthia, Capt. Jeffrey Thomas, arrived at T wharf today with 34,000 pounds of fish, all of which was caught in two days. Captain Thomas reports severe conditions at sea which prevented fishing, only two days being favorable on the trip. The vessel's foremast was broken off during the first part of the trip.

A total of 24,400 bags of sugar is being discharged from the steamer Kilyth, from Cuban ports, which docked yesterday at South Boston. Captain Smith is in command.

With 36 cabin and 84 steerage passengers, the Allan liner Sicilian, Captain Tannock, arrived from Glasgow by way of Halifax Sunday.

A fixed red light is now in use at Fort Point Portsmouth, N. H. on the recommendation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on marine affairs.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived. Str. Zylidk (Dutch), Liewen, Rotterdam, Jan 21, mdse to Holland-America line.

Str. Trautentfels (Ger), Fischbeck, Calcutta, Dec 20, Colombo 30, mdse to A C Lombard's Sons.

Str. William Chisholm, Perry, Norfolk, coal.

Str. City of Memphis, Hammond, Savannah, mdse and passengers to L. Niles.

Sch. Hersey (Br), Corkum, Liverpool, N. S. boxboards for Parsons Co.

Tug Piedmont, Hudgins, Balt, towg bgs 19 and 21.

Str. Esparta (Br), Glenn, Port Limon, Jan 29, fruit and passengers to fruit company.

Str. Howard, Chase, Balt, Newport News and Norfolk, mdse and passengers to C H Maynard.

Sunday, U. S. cable str Joseph Henry, Moss, New York; Sicilian (Br), Tannock, Glasgow and Merville via Halifax; Bisle (Br), Hewardine, Yokohama, Cuba, Manila and Penang via Malta; Kilyth (Br), Smith, Cienfuegos; Boston (Br), Simms, Yarmouth; N. S. Junata, James, Norfolk; Indian, Hillary, Phila; H. M. Whitney, Crowell, N. Y. Tugs, Nemasket, Betts, Portland, towg bgs Tamaqua and Winthrop; F C Hersey, Baker, Lynn, towg bgs 12 for Baltimore and Weehawken.

towg bgs Tamaqua, Elizabethport, Winthrop, cupposed Philadelphia and other; Joshua Lovett, towg bgs I F Chapman, Newport; schs Edgar W. Murdoch, Buenos Aires; Mary F Barrett, Philadelphia and Galveston; Flora M (Br), St John, N. B.

Notes.

Str. Sicilian (Br), which arrived yesterday, was 15 days on passage from Glasgow via Halifax, N. S. and brt 23 second class and 58 third class passengers and 3 cattle.

Str. Kilyth (Br), which arrived yesterday, was 6 days on passage from Cienfuegos, and brt 24,400 lbs of sugar for Am Sugar Ref Co.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

NEW YORK—Arrd, strs Baltic, Liverpool and Queenstown; S V Luckenbach, Ponce, P. R.; Proteus, New Orleans; El Oriente, Wilkommen, Stockholm and Shields; Bermudian, Bermuda; Eva, St. Jago; Frances, Macoris; Klyak, Puerto Padre; Barcelona, Hamburg; Minnewaska, London and Southampton; Wearside, Boston.

MARINE NOTES.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Having broken her tail-shaft 80 miles east of here a week ago, the overdue Furness line freight steamer Rappahannock, London for Halifax and St. John, N. B., was brought here in tow yesterday by the British steamer Friederike, Hamburg via Shields, for Baltimore and Savannah.

MONEY RATES IN THE WEST

CHICAGO—While the western money market may still be termed easy and rates range from 4 to 4 1/2 per cent, the market locally has shown a disposition toward slight firmness. Bankers said that this was attributable partly to purely financial factors and partly to the aftermath of an overconfidence on the part of brokers in commercial paper. Largely, however, the present condition reflects a technical position which is not expected to last long. Over-the-counter rates range from 4 1/2 to 5 per cent, but the demand is not especially urgent.

Borrowers have largely entered the open market for loans and have taken this means of paying off their banks, and have increased, thereby, the volume of paper in brokers' hands. It is stated that many brokers, in expectation of pronounced ease in rates have loaded up on 3 1/2 per cent notes. To this level the banks have refused to come and it is a significant fact that most of those who took paper at that figure are still holding it, while those who prefer not to do so have to accept the 4 per cent rate to dispose of their stocks.

At the present time there is an active demand among local banks for mercantile paper at 4 per cent and ranging up as far as 4 1/2 per cent, although the predominance of 4 per cent transactions is so great that the market may be safely said to be on that basis.

STEEL PLANTS WILL RESUME

GARY, Ind.—More than 1000 employees of the Gary plant of the Illinois Steel Company have been told to report for duty on Feb. 15, as the entire plant will resume operations at that time.

The American Bridge, American Sheet & Tin Plate and Bi-Products Coke Company expect to start their first units about March 15, giving employment to 4000 additional men at Gary.

FINANCIAL NOTES

In 1910 Germany exported automobile accessories of a value of \$28,500,000, as against \$20,250,000 in 1909.

Applications for the \$5,500,000 Republic of Cuba 4 1/2 per cent bonds amounted to \$16,000,000 in London alone.

It is estimated that there are in the United States 5710 commercial power vehicles, representing an investment of \$14,225,000.

The Hamburg-American line has 15 new vessels under construction, including one 50,000-ton boat. The company is now employing 23,000 persons.

Directors of the Standard Oil Company have elected L. J. Drake, head of the marketing department, to the directorate, to succeed Henry M. Tilford.

The postmaster-general reports the postal savings bank system a success, and if necessary appropriations were available would open 500 additional offices.

The Lackawanna has ordered 23,000 tons of steel rails for 1911 delivery. The order has been divided between the Steel corporation and the Lackawanna, Bethlehem and Pennsylvania steel companies.

Leading London arbitrage houses state that buying orders for American stocks originating in New York were larger last week than for months. These orders came from Wall street houses usually associated with big movements.

NEW YORK CURB.

NEW YORK—Tulacum 4 1/4 @ 4 1/4, So. Utah 7 1/4 @ 1. United Cigar 70 1/2 @ 71 1/2, Standard Oil 62 3/4 @ 62 3/4, Ray Cons. 17 1/2 @ 18, Ray Central 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2, Chino 22 1/2 @ 22 1/2, Inspiration 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2, La Rose 7 1/4 @ 7 1/4, Superior & Pitts. 13 @ 15 1/2, Butte Coalition 19 @ 20, Yukon 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2, Ohio 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2, Nevada 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

*Rundstedt, for Rotterdam, Feb. 7.

*Rundstedt, for Bremen, Feb. 8.

*Lustania, for Liverpool, Feb. 8.

*Finland, for Antwerp via Dover, Feb. 9.

*Pensylvania, for Hamburg, Feb. 9.

*La Touraine, for Havre, Feb. 9.

*Taormina, for Mediterranean ports, Feb. 11.

*Pensylvania, for Hamburg, Feb. 11.

*Baltic, for Liverpool, Feb. 11.

*Kronland, for Antwerp via Dover, Feb. 11.

*Minnewaska, for Liverpool, Feb. 11.

*Russia, for Rotterdam, Feb. 11.

*St. Paul, for Southampton, Feb. 11.

*Madona, for Mediterranean ports, Feb. 11.

*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg, Feb. 11.

*Italia, for Mediterranean ports, Feb. 11.

*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen, Feb. 11.

*Cincinnati, for Mediterranean ports, Feb. 11.

*Campagna, for Liverpool, Feb. 11.

*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen, Feb. 11.

*La Prefecture, for Havre, Feb. 11.

*Berlin, for Mediterranean ports, Feb. 11.

*Venetia, for Mediterranean ports, Feb. 11.

*Duc d'Angoulême, for Medit. ports, Feb. 11.

*Gotland, for Antwerp, Feb. 11.

*President Lincoln, for Hamburg, Feb. 11.

Sailings from Boston.

*Pretoria, for Hamburg, Feb. 7.

*Zylidk, for Rotterdam, Feb. 7.

*Cincinnati, for Liverpool, Feb. 8.

*Esparta, for Jamaica, Feb. 8.

*Sicilian, for Glasgow, Feb. 8.

*Rheinland, for Havana, Feb. 10.

*Campania, for Antwerp, Feb. 10.

*Mantua, for Antwerp, Feb. 10.

*Sagamore, for Liverpool, Feb. 14.

*Campania, for Liverpool, Feb. 14.

*Columbia, for London, Feb. 14.

*Iberian, for Manchester, Feb. 18.

*Kentucky, for Copenhagen, Feb. 18.

*Ionian, for Glasgow, Feb. 18.

*Lancastrian, for Liverpool, Feb. 24.

*Vernia, for Liverpool, Feb. 24.

*Marquette, for Antwerp, Feb. 24.

*Gorredyk, for Rotterdam, Feb. 24.

*Kronland, for Liverpool, Feb. 24.

*Georgian, for London, Feb. 24.

*Zeeland, for Liverpool, Feb. 24.

Sailings from Philadelphia.

*Verona, for Mediterranean ports, Feb. 6.

*Friesland, for Liverpool, Feb. 6.

*Manitou, for Antwerp, Feb. 11.

*Taormina, for Mediterranean ports, Feb. 11.

*Haverford, for Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Sailings from Montreal.

*All sailings from Halifax, N. S., or Portland, during winter season.

Sailings from Portland.

*Canada, for Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Sailings from Halifax.

*Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool, Feb. 10.

*Tunisian, for Liverpool, Feb. 18.

*Empress of Britain, for Liverpool, Feb. 24.

Sailings from Liverpool.

*Iberian, for Boston, Feb. 7.

*Haverford, for Philadelphia, Feb. 8.

*Campania, for Antwerp, Feb. 8.

*Sachem, for Boston, Feb. 9.

*Empress of Britain, for Halifax, Feb. 10.

*Bostonian, for Boston, Feb. 10.

*Baltic, for New York, Feb. 11.

*Maurena, for New York, Feb. 11.

*Zeeland, for Boston, Feb. 12.

*Corica, for Halifax, Feb. 17.

*Deonalia, for Boston, Feb. 17.

*Megalos, for Portland, Feb. 18.

*Lustania, for New York, Feb. 18.

*Megalos, for Philadelphia, Feb. 18.

*Hesperian, for Halifax, Feb. 23.

*Empress of India, for Halifax, Feb. 24.

*Bohemian, for Boston, Feb. 24.

*Laurentia, for New York, Feb. 25.

*Sailings from London.

*Georgian, for Boston, Feb. 7.

Sailings from Southampton.

*Philadelphia, for New York, Feb. 8.

*George Washington, for New York, Feb. 11.

*Oceanic, for New York, Feb. 15.

*Aurora, for New York, Feb. 17.

*Minnesota, for New York, Feb. 17.

*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y., Feb. 18.

*St. Paul, for New York, Feb. 23.

*Mesaba, for New York, Feb. 23.

*President Grant, for New York, Feb. 24.

Sailings from Glasgow.

*Columbia, for New York, Feb. 11.

*Caledonia, for New York, Feb. 18.

*Lake Erie, for Boston, via Halifax, Feb. 18.

*Farr West, for New York, Feb. 18.

*Sicilian, for Boston, via Halifax, Feb. 23.

FOREIGN MAIL DEPARTURES FOR WEEK FEB. 11.

Mails for—Conveyed by—Mail closes at—Supply.

Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, Rhen. Mon., 6, 9 p. m., 10 p. m.

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

NEW GERMAN DIRIGIBLE MADE TO CARRY FORTY PASSENGERS

Ship Is 340 Feet Long and Designed for Military Service—Cruises Over Berlin With Twelve Passengers Aboard—Kaiser and War Office Interested.

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN—A good deal of sensation has been caused in aeronautic circles by the success of the colossal airship just constructed by the firm of electrical engineers, Siemens-Schuckert. The dirigible, which is destined for military service, can carry, in an emergency, 40 persons; she is furnished with three cars and four Daimler motors of unusual proportions and power. The ship is 340 feet in length, and one of the peculiarities of construction is the fastening of the cars to the balloon, which is accomplished by means of a detachable framework of American wood.

An enormous crowd watched the vessel being brought out of her revolving shed at Karlsruhe. The first ascent was made with 12 passengers on board. The front and rear cars are for the crew, and each is fitted with three propellers; the center car, reserved for passengers, has no propeller. The huge ship rose gradually to a height of 300 feet and descended in a most satisfactory manner, after cruising over Berlin for three quarters of an hour. A second ascent was made later with equally satisfactory results. The Kaiser and the war office are greatly interested in the new dirigible.

NEW PEACE REASON GIVEN.

Prince Heinrich Makes Novel Announcement at Banquet.

BERLIN—The Kaiser's brother gave recently a novel reason for the preserving of peace. Prince Heinrich was present at a banquet given by German automobile manufacturers, when during the course of a long speech he said that even those people who had hitherto been unable for financial reasons to purchase a motor car, and whose only acquaintance with automobilism was through being covered with mud or choked by dust, would soon become reconciled, for the price of motor cars would fall very considerably in the near future. His royal highness declared the end of the experiments that had so increased the expense of motors was now in sight, and when they were no longer necessary cars would be constructed en masse and a slump in the market would follow. "We now need," said the prince, "a lengthy period of peace, and . . . we

"OLD HEIDELBERGERS" GIVE DINNER IN BRITISH CITY

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—Arthur B. Catty, principal of the Heidelberg College in Germany, presided over a dinner of "old Heidelbergers" which was recently held in London. In proposing "the King" and "the German Emperor," Mr. Catty said that the English royal house had many tender affections for Heidelberg. He reminded the company that the Stuart Princess Elizabeth, who married the Elector Palatine, held her court in the old castle of Heidelberg, and that through her the house of Stuart was connected with the present royal family and with the Duchess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria. The Duchess of Kent had a further link with the place in that she was born and spent her childhood in Schloss Linderhof, close to Heidelberg. It was interesting to recall that the first meeting between Queen Alexandra and King Edward VII. took place in the old Hotel Prince Karl, and King Edward's affection for Heidelberg was subsequently shown when he sent his two sons to the house of Professor Ihne, next door to

SUBMARINE TELEPHONE CABLE IS DISCUSSED BY ENGINEERS

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—A paper on the new submarine telephone cable by Maj. Walter O'Meara, was discussed at a meeting of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Mr. Herbert Samuel, postmaster-general, and Sir Matthew Nathan, secretary of the postoffice, being present. It was pointed out that the new cable had entirely fulfilled expectations in spite of the difficulty in making calculations involved in the design.

A number of new problems which had arisen, had also been successfully solved in connection both with the manufacture and with the laying of the cable. Two defects are noticeable when speaking through long submarine cables of the old type, namely a certain indistinctness and a weakening of sound. These difficulties had been generally overcome by the introduction of small additional coils of wire known as induction coils or "loading coils." These coils were introduced into each of the wires and are constructed in such a way that they are packed under the gutta percha covering, and thus do not interfere with the running of the cable over the wheels in the vessel which is laying it at the bottom of the ocean.

With the old cable it is possible to

all desire, in the interests of our industry, a continuation of that peace which is chiefly due to my imperial brother." His royal highness added that he had spoken to the Kaiser only that morning upon the subject of motoring, and heard from his own lips the keen interest he takes in every detail relating to it.

DR. STRAUSS DISAPPROVES.

Composer Objects to Interruption During Symphony Concert in Berlin.

BERLIN—Dr. Richard Strauss, whose new opera, "Rosencavalier," has just been produced at Dresden, expressed, in a marked manner, his disapproval of the behavior of some of his audience. It was the occasion of one of the Symphony concerts in the opera house, at which Dr. Strauss is always conductor. Just before the opening bars of the closing movement of the last piece on the program, Haydn's Twelfth symphony, several people arose from their seats and began to leave the house, making more noise than was necessary. The conductor paused, and with his baton upraised turned to the audience, expressing in an indignant tone his regret for the inconsideration and want of tact that disturbed real music lovers for the sake of gaining three minutes.

COMBINE SATISFIES.

Wireless Agreement Has Put End to Rivalry Between Companies.

BERLIN—The recent wireless combine is giving great satisfaction in all quarters, and will end the long and steadily increasing rivalry between Marconi and German wireless systems as far as the German maritime service is concerned. For instance, the Belgian Marconi Company, the owner of all Marconi licenses except the English, is joining the combine by surrendering all the German Marconi contracts, including those of the Hamburg-Amerika and Norddeutscher Lloyd lines. German ships which are fitted with other wireless systems will in future be in a position to make use of the Marconi international system from which they were hitherto excluded. Mr. Marconi has signified his willingness to join the board of directors of the new association.

the college on the Neckar, and facing the castle.

Mr. Catty said that he had a vivid recollection of King George's stay at Heidelberg, where he was still affectionately remembered for his geniality and his marked kindness to everyone he met. Mr. Rohrmann, the ferryman, and Mr. Schmidt, the old policeman, still talk of the summer of 1892, when the British sailor prince went about without pomp and ceremony, always considerate and thoughtful wherever he might be.

In view of those interesting recollections, Mr. Catty said that he had ventured to send a loyal message of congratulation to the King in the name of the company, and the following reply had been received:

"The King sincerely thanks the boys, past and present, of Heidelberg College, assembled at their annual dinner this evening, for their kind message of loyalty and good wishes contained in your letter, which his majesty received with much pleasure. The King preserves very happy recollections of his life at Heidelberg and of his good friend Professor Ihne. His majesty trusts that all will spend a pleasant evening together."—A. Bigge.

BOSTON LAWYER NAMED BY KING

BANGKOK—Jens I. Westergaard, an American, who is general adviser to the Siamese government, has been appointed by the King a member of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

Mr. Westergaard is a native of Chicago, who received his bachelor's degrees at the Harvard law school in 1898. He practised law in Boston from 1899 to 1903, at the same time acting as assistant professor in the law school.

He then went to Siam to become assistant general adviser to his Siamese majesty's government; from December, 1905, to February, 1907, he was acting general adviser, as also from February, 1908, to April, 1909, since which time he has been general adviser.

NATIONAL LIBRARY GREATLY IMPROVED

Director of Institution Installs Handsome Furnishings—Some of Rarest Manuscripts on Continent.

WELL PATRONIZED

(Special to The Monitor.)

MEXICO CITY—The national library, one of the most interesting institutions in the city of Mexico, has recently undergone material improvements of importance. At a cost of \$17,000, the director, Dr. Francisco Sosa, has installed some handsome furnishings. During 1910 the library was visited by 42,000 readers, of whom 26,000 called in the daytime and 16,000 at night. A magnificent oil painting of Dr. Jose Maria Mora, the founder of the institution, was mounted in a prominent place. The national library is an old building and colonial in concept. From the pavement rises a line of Ionic columns, supporting groined arches. From this stately vestibule the great nave of the building is entered, a magnificent hall, along whose sides spring slender pilasters supporting the carved cornices that sustain the arches of the vaulted roof. The various chapels opening out under the arches are devoted to the different classes of books and literature.

Colossal statues of the fathers of learning, among them Isaiah, Homer, Plato, Cicero, Virgil, Paul, Dante, Copernicus and Humboldt grace the pedestals along the walls and a mammoth marble statue of Humboldt, the gift of the German Emperor during the centennial festivities, stands in the exquisite garden.

The library holds 250,000 volumes, of which two thirds are works on theology, books removed from the monasteries closed under the laws of reform. The department of Spanish-American history is exceptionally rich in resources. Some of the rarest manuscripts on the American continent are also seen at the library. Tourists are always welcomed there and every facility given for research to all who seek.



(Photo by Waite, Mexico City.)

NATIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING.

Structure which is said to house some of rarest manuscripts on this continent.

ACADEMY HOLDS HISTORIC MEETING

Further Details Given of M. Brany's Election—Regret That Mme. Curie Could Not Also Be Member.

VOTE STOOD 30 TO 28

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)

PARIS—The recent meeting at the Academy of Science was one that will be long remembered. Those present included many of the best known people in the scientific and literary world as well as other celebrities, all of whom came to hear the final decision upon a question of vital interest both to the present and future members of the Institut de France and, in fact, to the whole world of science and letters.

Every one was far too eager to get to the main point at issue to pay any attention to the even more than unusually interesting reports which came first. Nobody listened to M. Deslaur's account of the work done at the observatory at Meudon, nor to that of the new star in the constellation of the Lizard, nor to M. Violle's treatise on the new magnetic element which N. Weiss had just discovered, nor to any of the other reports; every one was waiting for 4 o'clock, when the result of the election would be made known. As the hour struck the ballot was taken twice

APPROACH MUST BE LOWERED 50 FEET BELOW SEA

GATUN, C. Z.—Work on the approach to the lower lock at Gatun has begun. The excavation under the approach wall, which is a continuation of the center wall of the locks, must go down to 50 feet below sea level, and that in the approach channel to 41 feet below sea level. Seven hundred thousand cubic yards of earth must be taken from this site and the suction dredge Sandpiper has been detailed to begin the work.

In order that the dredge may be able to work to this depth, a dike will be built across the entrance from the east diversion channel into the basin, which will be excavated on the site of the approach channel, and the water in this pit will gradually be lowered until the dredge has excavated to the required depth. Explorations by drill show that there is only a small quantity of rock in this section, and that most of the material can be removed by suction dredges. Excavation on the site of the lower, or locks, at Gatun, will be continued by steam shovel, while the suction dredge is working in the approach channel, and the two pits will be separated by a bulkhead constructed for that purpose.

WANAMAKER GIFT TO KAISER.

BERLIN—The Emperor has just accepted a present from John Wanamaker of Philadelphia of five books by American authors dealing with the development of steam power in mercantile vessels and warships.

over and the result declared: 30 votes for M. Brany to 28 for Madame Curie.

By this election the Academy of Science has consummated the worldly glory of a savant whom France has the proud right to call one of her sons. Without the discoveries of Brany, wireless telegraphy as a practical science would not be in existence. It was Brany who in 1890 discovered the phenomena of radio conduction and the "coherer" now in actual use is his remarkable invention. He demonstrated that a tube filled with grains of metallic dust having between them imperfect contact—a non-conductor under normal conditions—suddenly became a favorable conductor when struck with an electric wave, which wave, without this sudden modification of conductivity, would have passed unnoticed.

Referring to the extraordinary campaign that has been directed against him the last few weeks, the Figaro points out that people have gone so far as even to contest the originality of his discoveries, the priority of his claims, and have not only raked up, but almost invented all sorts of fictitious earlier discoveries, which had nevertheless been ignored for 25 years or more and which have recently been marshaled, and at the last moment launched with all the paraphernalia of serious competition for the victor's reward.

Disregarding such maneuvers we may remember with gratification the solemn homage paid to Brany by Mareconi himself when the Italian scientist insisted that the first "radiogramme" sent through his machine should be addressed to Brany himself, and also the graceful tribute in which Sir Oliver Lodge, in his letter to Brany, felicitated him on behalf of his fellow-scientists for his wonderful discovery.

The Academy has now shown that it knows how to render justice to this great inventor and in so doing to add to its own glory and honor.

These circumstances surrounding this historical election are of an unusual character and are bound to have a far-reaching influence.

Regret is general that the admission of this illustrious new member has seemed to necessitate the setting aside of another leading light in the world of science. Through the election of M. Brany, Mme. Curie still remains without the door of the Academy in which she has so legitimate a right to a seat. Perhaps the fault lies in the fact of her candidature having been put forth so late in the day.

The consensus of opinion here is that it seems a pity, in a situation of this kind, where the eminence of the two candidates is as incontestable as that of Mme. Curie and M. Brany, that the regulations of the Institut de France do not permit, as do those of the Royal Society of London, the admission of both.

The idea of considering more intimate relations between China and the Central American republic was the conception of Mr. Tam, who transmitted it to his home government where it was favorably received.

He was notified some weeks ago that the plan was accepted and he was ordered to await the arrival of his credentials.

EDUCATIONAL WORK EXPANDS

BOMBAY—The annual report of the director of public instruction in the Bombay presidency for the year 1909-10 gives evidence of an expansion in all branches of educational work. The number of those under instruction rose from 793,000 to 850,000, the latter figure representing a percentage of pupils under instruction to the whole population of 3.3. In these circumstances it is natural that the expenditure on education should also have shown an increase, and as a matter of fact the amount expended rose from Rs.11,803,000 to Rs.12,352,000, an increase of Rs.549,000.

PORTUGUESE WILL IMPROVE TERMINUS OF AFRICAN RAILWAY

Road Is Now in Course of Construction to Katanga Mines—Fleet Will Be Reorganized.

EX-KING'S ESTATE

LISBON—The government are about to carry out the construction of a stone quay, together with other improvements at the port of Lobito, at a cost of a sum of £24,000. Lobito will be the West African terminus to the railway which is now in course of construction to the Katanga mines.

An announcement was made by the minister of foreign affairs at a meeting of foreign press representatives that proposals had been received from British and American firms which would enable the Portuguese government to carry out the reorganization of the fleet without sacrifice.

With reference to the announcement also made, on the subject of certain monthly allowances which were being paid by the government to Queen Maria Pia and King Manuel, it is stated, according to Reuter's agency, on the highest Portuguese authority, that Queen Maria Pia's dowry was settled in an act approved by the Portuguese and Italian chambers before her majesty's marriage with the late Dom Luiz, and is an international agreement binding upon whatever government may be in power in Lisbon.

King Manuel also, up to the present, received no sums beyond those derived from the estate of the House of Braganza which constitutes his personal property. With regard to the future, King Manuel has never abdicated his rights to the throne of Portugal and is determined always to maintain them, even if he were arbitrarily deprived of property which is undeniably his by law.

MILITARY COST IN AUSTRIA GROWS

VIENNA—Great concern has been caused the newspapers and the public by the ministerial revelation in the delegation at Budapest of enormously increased credits for the army and navy. The total extra credits amount to \$40,000,000 for the army and \$65,000,000 for the navy during the next four years.

The ministers intimated, also, that the estimates will still further increase later, the annual requirement for navy being nearly \$30,000,000 as compared with an average of \$10,000,000 heretofore.

Vice-Admiral Monte-Cucoli, commander of the Austrian navy, announced that his object was the formation of a fleet of 16 first class battle-ships, and declared that only in this way could Austria keep her place with the other powers.

None of the ministers, however, was able to state how the money is to be found, except by incurring a new debt.

VALUABLE FIND IS MADE IN SAMARIA

(Special to The Monitor.) LONDON—A discovery which Dr. A. S. C. Vahuda, one of the best known German orientalists, has just reported, is the unearthing of some hundred clay tablets by the excavating party under the direction of Professor Reissner, now working in Samaria. Dr. Vahuda is of the opinion that these tablets, which date back to about 900 B. C., are among the most valuable of the finds of recent years in Palestine. They belong, it is believed, to the chancellery of King Ahub, and consist of writings in the Assyrian language in black Egyptian ink. Among them is the usual palace inventory and a communication from some hitherto unknown Assyrian king.

OFFICIALS ARE ASKED TO RESIGN

(Special to The Monitor.) HELSINGFORS, Finland—Instructions have been sent to the Governor of the province of Uleaborg, as well as to other officials, to send in their resignations, failing which they are to be dismissed. Disregarding the protests of the officials of the department of justice, Senator Hosinoff has taken office as procurator, and unless the appointment is canceled the officials and procurators of the department will resign in a body.

BOND ISSUE AUTHORIZED.

(Special to The Monitor.) ST. PETERSBURG—An imperial edict has been published authorizing the issue of 5 per cent bonds of the peasants' land bank to the amount of 100,000,000 rubles (\$50,000,000).

FANCY BOXES

PAPER AND ENVS. REDUCED
WARD'S Prices 37 Franklin St.

BRITISH REPLY TO LAST PERSIAN NOTE HAS BEEN RECEIVED

England Does Not Believe Shah's Government Is Responsible for Better Condition on Road From Bushire.

IS DUE TO SEASON

TEHERAN—The British reply to the Persian note, reference to which was made recently in these columns, has now been received. The note refers to the condition of affairs in the south of Persia, and expresses the satisfaction with which his majesty's government learned that measures were being taken by the Persian government to insure an orderly and satisfactory condition of affairs, in the districts through which the trade route passes. While fully conscious of the fact that a better condition of affairs has existed for some time on the road from Bushire to Shiraz via Kaserun, the British government considers that the improvement is not due so much to the steps taken by the Persian government as to the time of the year. In view of this, the British government reserves to itself the right of insisting, if necessary, on the employment of officers of the Indian army in the organization of a road police. It is also pointed out in the note that since the proposed surcharge of 10 per cent on southern import duties would mainly affect British trade, the British government would be unable to accede to the request for a surcharge unless the organization of the gendarmerie is in the hands of British officers.

CZAR LESS SEVERE ON THE JEWS

MOSCOW—Court proceedings have been instituted against Jewish merchants who are without right of residence here. Prior to this the Jews had been dealt with through the medium of administrative expulsions.

WARSAW—Governor-General Skallan announces that he is opposed to the Polish proposals to limit Jewish participation in municipal self-government. He considers the Jews, with the exception of the laboring classes, as loyal and useful citizens.

CROWN PRINCE TO VISIT THE U. S.

BERLIN—The trip to the far east which had been projected for the crown prince of Germany, and that has just been abbreviated, did not include a visit to the United States other than to its Philippine possessions.

It is now reported that next fall the heir apparent will go to Vladivostok by the Trans-Siberian railroad and then to Peking and Tokyo; and that he will return by the way of San Francisco, crossing the continent, and arriving in London early in 1912.

The Monitor ON SATURDAY

Is Now Running Two Pages for The Boys and Girls

In Which Appear The Busyville Bees

comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. I. Sam, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of Nature

Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

CATNIP BALL A TOY
At all drug stores.

THE HOME FORUM

FEEDING HIS FLOCK.

HE shall feed his flock like a shepherd," declares the prophet Isaiah; "he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom." And in a later century Jesus compared the Christ mind he manifested to "the good shepherd," saying, "To him the porter openeth; and the sheep hear his voice; and he calleth his own sheep by name, and leadeth them out."

The simple figure of the shepherd has been loved in all lands and by all peoples. Sage and child alike comprehend the tenderness and shelter it implies. So it becomes easy to understand how this finite relation of the faithful shepherd to his flock hints the infinite guardianship of the all-wise, all-loving divine Mind in its care for all created things. Upon the good shepherd depends the life and welfare of the flock; many things that defy the shepherd's vigilance would prey upon the flock; and so the little lamb that stays closest to his keeper is the wisest of his fellows and is safest in the fold. When the shepherd is not "an hireling" who gives away to the wolf, it is only the straying sheep who finds himself in trouble; and even then the shepherd's love will seek him out and lead him home. Well chosen was Ezekiel's powerful figure of the shepherds in the reproof that ends with the glorious assurance, "And ye my flock, the flock of my pasture, are men, and I am your God, saith the Lord God." And when men learn that to their God they are as sheep to the master of the flock, they will find that in their nearness to Him and their dependence upon Him lies their safety and their peace.

Christian Science clears away so many mistaken notions about God, so many unformed or wrongly formed impressions about Him, that under the influence of its teaching men come better to know the divine shepherd. They cannot fear their shepherd when they learn that God is Love; they cannot doubt Him when they see how divine Mind operates as law to bless all that lives; they cannot leave Him when reason is convinced that no good exists apart from Him. To cling to anything, thought must first learn to love and trust it. Christian Science does not exhort men to turn to God. It reveals God, and this is enough; for to know God as He is, is spontaneously to love and to trust Him. Furthermore, to understand God's law and its wholly good effect upon humanity, is to choose it for its own sake. And again, though place has no desire to stray when its dwelling place is divine Mind is fixed. Christian Science turns God's flock to Him through spiritual education; and thus fostering the understanding of a loving God, will in time establish in the earth the wonder of a universally loved God.

Now to awaken men that they may find themselves divinely shepherded. Christian Science has many things to do. The personal appeal to each mortal that he seek God has been made for ages; and this has not undone the tangle that keeps men from God. Christian Science lets persons alone and sets itself to undo the tangle. In this way it sets us free to find and know our Shepherd. All systems of thought which give power to evil or in any way involve disaster for men; all theologies and philosophies that include superstitions and fears, anathemas and evil predictions; all pantheistic doctrines of life in matter; all individual ignorance, dishonesty, avarice, impurity, fear, and like self-seeking; any and every mode of mortal thinking that binds men to the habits of sin and sickness and death: all these mental conditions must be broken up that we may find our way to God. And Christian Science, upon the basis of God as the only power and through the spiritualized thinking growing among its adherents, is accomplishing this task. Christian Science in its work is purely impersonal. Under its activity both the understanding of good and the belief in evil are seen to be impersonal. False education, wrong systems of thought that have tied up our thinking, are being undone by spiritual right-thinking as Christian Science teaching is adopted and practised. Thus loosed, and with the growing knowledge that God is good and has created only what is eternally good, men logically seek the source of all good, God. And so they come to love their shepherd and their fold and to rejoice in knowing that "He shall feed his flock."

And how does God feed his flock? By the outpouring of His own reflection in a perfect spiritual creation. Human thought, without God, cannot sustain itself. Jesus spoke of "that bread which came down from heaven," and declared, "Live by the Father." And we are assured that in knowing God "aright" is eternal life. All our needs, whatever form they take in our present state, are supplied from this one divine source. The tender Shepherd feeds his flock with purer affections, holier purposes, cleaner and more righteous desires, that work out more unselfishly successful ends each day, just so surely as His flock seeks Him. And in the growth of good in the affections of men there is abundant proof that He, too, seeks His flock.

Of Such Is the Kingdom

A man in Brooklyn, 106 years old, said that one cause of his longevity was his playing an hour every day with children. There is something in this cheerful and childlike philosophy if a busy and highly sophisticated world would only take the time to find it out.—Baltimore American.

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Children's Department

The Little Soldier

The autumn in Constantinople is the pleasantest part of the year, and the most beautiful to most persons. It is warm as summer in England, but so much cooler than the Turkish summer that walking becomes a delight. The lights on the Bosphorus and on the hills are indescribably beautiful, changing their quivering tints from hour to hour. The children begin to show new life. Their games, silenced during the hot months, break out with renewed vigor. On one of these glorious autumn days, a small black-eyed boy of four or five is marching up and down a small cafe, his wooden gun slung across his back, evidently on guard. His little body drawn up with pride to its full height, he glances haughtily at the passers-by. The little man casting a glance at the big horse—looking to him no doubt as big as a house—tries to fly, but in his excitement twists himself up with his gun, and then, alas! alas! the small sentinel lies prone on the ground, and with all his pride gone, he picks himself up and humbly departs. However, our little soldier soon recovers. How can he help it? The very atmosphere is soldierly. Everywhere he sees them drilling, marching, running, practising the goose-step, turning from awkward, slouching peasants into fine soldierly men. He has a friend, a little older than himself, who can kneel and take aim quite in the proper position. The little soldier cannot do this, he is too small and chubby. He looks on with admiration. He is kind and condescending to the inferior sex who can never be soldiers, and will let his sister see how well he can draw his little tin sword—a new possession—but she must by no means touch it.

Now that the weather is colder, the little soldier goes about in a cape with a high-peaked hood, out of which his dark eyes peep, like a veritable gnome of the woods.

The Five Festivals of Japan

JAPAN has ever been a source of great interest to the inhabitants of the west, and that this interest is in no wise diminishing is shown by the number of new books on the subject which appear every month. A lecture was delivered recently by Prof. J. Harada before the Japan Society at Hanover square, London, on "Goseku, the Five Festivals of Japan." He spoke of the important part which dolls, flowers and figures played in these festivals. The third festival, he said, was known as the warrior festival, and was held on the fifth day of the fifth month. The carp was one of the most prominent figures used in this festival, and representations of it were seen flying from long poles. In Japan the carp is known as the warrior fish on account of its indomitable courage: it will go up the swiftest streams and get to the highest places. The Chinese held that when a carp surmounted a certain cataract it became a dragon. In Christian countries the dragon symbolizes all kinds of evil, but in China it signifies might and power, and that is why the robe of the Emperor is richly decorated with dragons.

The Way to Success

His Honor Judge Willis remarked at Southwark county court: "When I was a student I kept a partition between what I was doing and every other thought; so that I might concentrate my attention upon what I was doing, and by that means I succeeded."—London Standard.

CHILD PICTURES

NO MORE delightful article appears among the February magazines than one entitled "A Century of Children" in Good Housekeeping. The exhibition of child pictures in Paris is discussed and illustrated with charming examples of these portraits. The writer, Alvan Sanborn, finds that the modern works show the modern sympathy with child life in signal contrast with the older pictures, and says: "The eighteenth-century masters were mainly bent on glorifying royal, or at least noble youngsters; and when, perchance, they deigned to occupy themselves with the offspring of ordinary people, they seemed to feel called upon to atone for this breach of propriety by conferring upon them something of the gentility of their betters—by conventionalizing them, in a word. If they made an effort to fathom the souls of their little plebeian sitters, they made an equal effort to disguise with frills and furbelows the fact that they had done so. Ignorant of, or indifferent to, the role played by the humble child in the social economy of the race, the essential bigness of their subjects escaped them. Compare, for instance, the children of Jean Baptiste Greuze, probably the leading child portraitist of his time, with the children of Eugene Carriere, the greatest of the recent interpreters of childhood."

New Ships for the British Navy

The approximate value, in their completed state, of ships launched in 1910 for the British navy will amount to £11,000,000 (\$55,900,000), which is equivalent to £84 (\$420) per ton or 9d. (18 cents) per pound.

From these figures it follows that in England warships are about half the price of butter. The most remarkable war vessel of the past year is the armored cruiser Lion, launched at Devonport dockyard in August. Her displacement will be 23,350 tons, and she will be propelled by Parsons turbines made by the Vickers Company, of greater power than has yet been fitted in a man of war, the designed speed being about 28 knots.

Among new ships of the dreadnought class running their trials in 1910 the Neptune, with a coal consumption of 1.46 lbs per horsepower per hour at full power, established a record for economy of fuel.

The Music Strain

"Music strain, where do you go When you hush, and vanish so?"

"Sure, I only take my rest In a spot that's beauty-blest."

"Music strain, may mortals, too, Gird them up and go with you?"

"Nay, for I am all divine, And my country is not thine. . . ."

"I will house thee safe and sure, When thy love is perfect, pure."

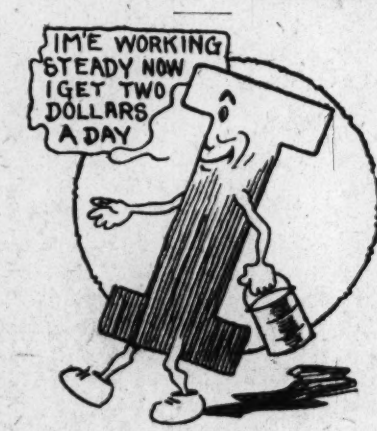
"Ah, it seems I cannot stay For the break of such a day."

"Mortal, it is wondrous near; Hope and hark, and have no fear."

—Richard Burton.

For the fulfillment of life it is more important to love than to be loved. This activity of love means not only reaching out to union with other lives, but also all appreciation of beauty in nature and human art. It is the identification of one with all in the heart, as wisdom is the inclusion of the whole in the intellect. Such love hovers to give rather than to possess and to enjoy.—E. H. Griggs.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What household task? ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE. Opossum.

IN WESTERN MEXICO



ALAMOS, SONORA, MEXICO.

A view of one of the pleasant city squares in this little city of the south.

ALAMOS, Sonora, Mexico, is on the western side of the republic in the district of Alamos, which borders on the east coast of the gulf of California. This city of about 5000 inhabitants is over 250 years old.

This section of the state of Sonora is very rich in minerals, gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper, and there are many mines rich in gold and silver. They were worked as long as 300 years ago by the Spanish, and when they had to abandon them the works were destroyed, the mines covered up as well as could be and up to the present time many are still lost. Now and then accidentally one is rediscovered. The Quintera mine at Aduana, five

miles from Alamos, owned by a French company, but now closed, has produced many millions. It is said that when it was worked, by its Mexican owner it was so rich in silver that upon the wedding day of his daughter he paved the walk from his home to the church with silver ingots.

The state of Sonora is without doubt one of the richest countries in minerals. Its agricultural lands are also of the best. The Yaqui and Mayo river valleys are very fertile.

Plowing is generally done with a crooked pole. A crop of corn is first grown, then harvested, then a crop of wheat is planted and harvested and this is followed by another crop of corn. Thus three crops are yearly taken from the same ground. The garbanzo (a large

pea) is very profitable. All kinds of tropical fruit and vegetation grow abundantly. There is never any frost south from the Mayo river.

The high class Mexicans are a very refined people and trace their families back to Spain and France for hundreds of years. Their politeness is proverbial. The poor Mexican even is more polite than many refined Americans, it is said, for many American tourists have left a very unpleasant impression in Mexico, from their inconsiderate behavior.

This is truly a wonderful country. There are splendid opportunities here for commercial industries and for the purchase of cheap land owing to water and railroad transportation. However, newcomers should know something of the language.

Winter Outing

The railroad and hotel interests—since they are most directly concerned in the matter—are seeking to promote the winter business in the White mountains. Last year, from the middle of December to the middle of February, about 3000 guests were entertained at the smaller hotels in the White mountain region, and it is hoped that the many attractions of the section as a winter resort may become so generally appreciated that the larger hotels will be warranted in remaining open several months longer than at present. One of the leading inland resorts of Maine, Poland Spring, has done a large winter business for several years. Naturally the coast of New England is too bleak in the cold months to be popular with tourists, but the interior offers all the attractions and advantages of the winter sports for which Switzerland and northern Europe are famed. The clear and dry atmosphere of the interior of New England no doubt makes it a better place than the popular resorts in warmer climates. And under modern conditions there can be no lack of comforts and luxuries of life. Beautiful New England, which has become known as the summer playground of the nation, may yet be equally famed among those who can afford vacations and pleasure trips in the winter months.—Youths Companion.

D'Annunzio and Debussy

In an article on D'Annunzio and Debussy's forthcoming work, "The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian," the Berlin Borsen Courier says: "The libretto is divided into four acts and includes, besides the usual choruses, etc., some elaborate ballet scenes. On the whole it will be a 'mystery play,' with scenes laid at the time of the middle ages. D'Annunzio has made the subject an exhaustive study and has written the libretto in old French blank verse. The work will have its first production in Paris next spring."—New York Tribune.

Lost—One Hundred Pounds

Years ago when the electric telegraph was a new idea and a mystery to the masses, there came trouble one Saturday night in the Bank of England. The business of the day had closed, and the balance was not right. There was a deficit of just £100. It was not the money, but the error, that must be found. For the officials and clerks there could be no sleep until the mystery had been cleared up. All that night, and all Sunday, a force of men were busy. The money was surely gone from the vaults, but no one could discover whence.

On the following morning a clerk said that the mistake might have occurred in packing, for the West Indies, some boxes of specie that had been sent to Southampton for shipment. His chief acted on the thought. Here was an opportunity to test the powers of the telegraph—lightning against steam, and steam with 48 hours the start. Very soon the telegraph asked a man in Southampton, "Has the ship Mercator sailed?"

The answer came back, "Just weighing anchor." "Stop her in the Queen's name," flashed back the telegraph. "She is stopped," was returned.

"Have on deck certain boxes (marks given), weigh them carefully, and let me know the result," telegraphed the chief.

This order was obeyed, and one box was found to be somewhere about one pound and 10 ounces heavier than its mates—just the weight of the missing sovereigns. "All right. Let the ship go!" was the next order.

The West India house was debited with the £100, and the Bank of England was at peace again.—Harpers Weekly.

There is full compensation for failure in every true life and the highest where the struggle and the loss have been the deepest.—John Ker.

GREATNESS OF MAN

From a speech by the historian, George Bancroft, on President Lincoln, Feb. 12, 1866.

THIS is no time to say that human glory is but dust and ashes, that we mortals are no more than shadows in the pursuit of shadows. How mean a thing were man if there were not that within him which is higher than himself—if he could not master the illusions of sense and discern the connection of events by a superior light which comes from God. He so shares the divine impulses that he has power to subject interested passions to love of country, and personal ambition to the ennoblement of man. Not in vain has Lincoln lived, for he has helped to make the republic an example of justice, with no caste but the caste of humanity. . . . The fall of Lincoln, who was so free from malice, has by some mysterious influence struck the country with solemn awe and hushed

instead of exciting the passion for revenge.

The last day of Lincoln's earth experience beamed with sunshine, as he sent his friendly greetings to the men of the Rocky mountains and the Pacific slope, as he contemplated the return of hundreds of thousands of soldiers to fruitful industry; as he welcomed in advance hundreds of thousands of emigrants from Europe; as his eye kindled with enthusiasm at the coming wealth of the nation. And so with these thoughts for his country he was removed from the toils and temptations and was at peace. . . .

As the sum of all, the hand of Lincoln raised the flag; the American people was the hero of the war, and therefore the result is a new republicanism. . . . Henceforth our country has a moral unity as the land of free labor.

The Great Joys

IN MAETERLINCK'S play, "The Blue Bird," the little pilgrim Tyltyl comes with his guardian Light to the Palace of Happiness. He has been watching the little Happinesses—such as the Happiness of running barefoot in the dew—and sees tall shining figures coming toward him. Tyltyl: How beautiful they are! . . . Why are they not laughing? . . . Are they not happy? . . . Light: It is not when one laughs that one is really happy. . . . Tyltyl: Who are they? . . . The Happiness: They are the Great Joys. . . . Tyltyl: Do you know their names? . . . The Happiness: Of course; we often play with them. . . . Here, first of all, before the others, is the Great Joy of Being Just, who smiles each time an injustice is repaired. I am too young; I have never seen her smile yet. Behind her is the Joy of Being Good, who is the happiest, but the saddest; and it is very difficult to keep her from going to the Miseries, whom she would like to console; for, if she left us, we should be almost as miserable as the Miseries themselves. To the right is the Joy of Fame, next to the Joy of Thinking. After her comes the Joy of Understanding, who is always looking for her brother, the Luxury of Understanding. Nothing. . . . Tyltyl: But I have seen her brother! . . . He went to the Miseries with the Big Luxuries. . . . The Happiness: I was certain of it. . . . He has turned out badly; keeping evil company has corrupted him entirely. . . . But do not speak of it to his sister. She would want to go and look for him and we should lose one of our most beautiful Joys. . . . Here, among the greatest Joys, is the Joy of Seeing what is Beautiful, who daily adds a few rays to the light that reigns amongst us. Tyltyl: And there, far away, far away in the golden clouds, the one whom I can hardly see when I stand as high as I can on tiptoe? . . . The Happiness: That is the Great Joy of Loving. . . . But, do what you will, you are ever so much too small to see her altogether. . . . Tyltyl: And over there, right at the back, those who are veiled and who do not come near? The Happiness: Those are the Joys whom men do not know yet know. . . .

Sweet lips whereon perpetually did reign The summer calm of golden charity. —Tennyson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, February 6, 1911.

Italy to Receive Friends

MAKING ready to show the world what a united nation has been able to accomplish in fifty years, Italy has apparently planned differently than other countries aspiring to international expositions. While both Rome and Turin are to extend a welcome this year as exhibition cities, the commemorative scheme is to be kept intact. Even the different dates for opening—March 27 for Rome and April 29 for Turin—will not prevent the exposition enterprise from standing forth as one idea, though dual in its expression.

Assigning to Turin the task of presenting the industrial and commercial aspects of Italian progress since the proclamation of the kingdom in 1861, the national committees wisely selected Rome as the most fitting stage for the display of Italian art and artistic advancement. An art center in itself, the city on the Tiber will perhaps have its greatest opportunity in decades to popularize the study of its archeological and architectural treasures. But apart from the time-honored features that still have their fascination, innovations should prove no less attractive. For where displays of paintings are usually housed in buildings, either closely connected or within a circumscribed territory, the exhibitions of canvases in Rome will not be in one locality but many. With the building of modern art located between the Papa Giulio Museum and the famous Borghese gardens, other parts of the city will have collections comprising the history and art of the middle ages, the renaissance and the half-century period.

The Turin exposition will have industrialism as its strongest card. It is in northern Italy that agricultural and industrial progress have been most noticeable. Training schools have afforded the Italian youth opportunity at home equal to what they might have enjoyed in Germany and France. Important engineering projects are to the credit of the young nation, just as in the days of old Roman engineers planned and built so well that their works still stand as valuable lessons in construction.

The Turin exposition is to be located on the banks of the River Po. In addition to charming location, there will be novel structures. Many interesting prizes will be offered. A large sum of money has been set aside by the Turin Chamber of Commerce for the invention which shall be adjudged most useful to mankind.

The two expositions, considerably distant from each other, would seem to typify the nationalism of modern Italy. The political future of the nation seems assured, and the world will undoubtedly be gratified to find that progress in other directions has been no less unifying. The Turin fair, besides, may be of value even to Italians. International expositions sometimes bring the lesson directly home, and reveal to the native born what previously had had scant appreciation. In any event, this season's expositions will serve to outline a splendid foundation for another half century wherein Italian progress will doubtless expand far beyond the ratio of the fifty years just closed.

City Charter Reform in Connecticut

It is too early as yet to undertake to predict what course Connecticut will take with reference to the proposition for a somewhat radical change in the existing form of municipal government in that state. The bill introduced in the Legislature is intended to provide for optional changes in the charters of cities. It is, practically, an enabling act, the matter of determining whether or not it shall be employed being left absolutely in the hands of the people. Twenty-five per cent of the voters of a community may obtain the submission of a proposition; a majority is necessary to its adoption.

The bill, however, following the course taken in some of the western states, defines the possibilities lying within the option. In cities of from 7000 to 20,000 people a commission, composed of a mayor and two councilmen, for cities of over 20,000 a mayor and four councilmen, constitute the legislative and executive power. There are provisions relating to the making of nominations at non-partisan primaries, penalizing corrupt practices and compelling full publicity. The bill also provides for the recall, the initiative and referendum, following out very closely the Des Moines plan.

Considerable favor is manifested for the proposition; some unexpected support, in fact. For example, the Business Men's Association of Danbury has indorsed it, and its promoters are said to have received encouragement from quarters known to be generally conservative. Passage of this measure would not, of course, involve Connecticut in any obligation to carry out its provisions. All the bill would do is to make it possible for the people of any community dissatisfied with present methods to change their form of government. The very fact that this freedom of action has been obtained in other states has resulted in changes for the better.

Connecticut, in case the law shall be enacted, may move rather cautiously in the matter of putting it into action; but experience there will be different from what it has been elsewhere if the commission idea, once understood, and the commission plan, once tried, do not rapidly gain in popular favor.

A Lift for the Merchant Marine

IF THE American flag has almost reached the vanishing point, so far as its use on merchantmen is concerned, the Gallinger subvention measure that passed the Senate the other day by a majority of one vote, cast by the Vice-President to break a tie, can hardly restore the flag to the position it held in the commerce of the world down to the outbreak of the civil war. But this bill can help. And, contrary to the impression its opponents are striving to create, it can do this much without involving the nation in a dollar of expense.

The government is now making a handsome profit on its foreign mail service. What the Gallinger bill proposes is that the surplus earnings of the foreign mail service be employed in improv-

ing that service, and in such a manner as to bring it more and more under the jurisdiction and flag of the country. American vessels are to be encouraged by a small subvention to establish trade routes that will enable them to carry the nation's mail to South American points and to the Orient, and to open up commerce in quarters now neglected. It is simply an extension or amplification of a law that has been in operation for twenty years, and that has helped in a small way to maintain American lines to Europe, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela. As no great results could reasonably have been expected from the little already done toward building up American shipping, no very remarkable results may be expected to follow the enactment of the Gallinger law, if it shall succeed in passing the House. But even the division of the ocean mail surplus may do something.

It is anticipated by Senator Gallinger that it will result in 596 sailings a year from eleven United States ports to the Canal Zone and South America. No great expenditure is to be involved in all this. No extraordinary obligation is to be assumed. The country is not committing itself to subsidy. All that the enactment of the Gallinger measure will mean is that the nation, in a small way, has undertaken to help the merchant marine to help itself. Nobody can get very rich from the subvention. It will take nothing from the treasury but a surplus of ocean mail earnings that should properly be employed in improving the ocean mail service. It will give at least a little lift to an industry that has been permitted to languish for half a century.

EVEN the judicial machinery of New York city was not strong enough to remove the railroad tracks from Eleventh avenue.

BERLIN is growing like a schoolboy, but Berlin is only one of many cities in the German empire that are literally bursting all bounds. Dresden, Stuttgart, Munich, Chemnitz, Leipzig—all have expanded beyond the dreams of their inhabitants of fifty years ago. The case of Frankfurt-on-the-Main is specially worth noting. Here is a city that boasts of a bridge, built by its public works department in the fourteenth century, that is as sound and solid today as it ever was. Frankfurt was a great commercial, financial and literary center centuries ago, and it has always held a high reputation for the substantial character of its industrial, mercantile and banking interests, but it was supposed up to a comparatively few years ago to have seen its best days.

In 1900 Frankfurt had 288,489 inhabitants. The tide had begun to turn for it even then. Today it has 409,000 inhabitants, and, what is of equal importance, it has become one of the great railroad cities of continental Europe. It is at present undertaking some enterprises that would seem to us very natural in Kansas City or Omaha or Denver or in any of the young and sprightly places "out West," but that are hardly the kind of things we look for in cities that were well along in the days of Charlemagne. For instance, in order better to accommodate the 500 trains arriving and departing daily, Frankfurt is going to enlarge its present \$10,000,000 station at a cost of \$1,500,000.

Frankfurt long enjoyed the name of being the richest city of its size in the world. It is getting into a new class, however. At its present ratio of growth, it may lose its prestige in this particular. But if its bankers shall back its industries, there is no reason why its growth in wealth should not keep pace with its growth in population. It has the advantage of a solid foundation. There is only one obvious drawback connected with its present growth, and this the possibility that as it becomes bigger it may become less beautiful.

AN \$840,000 order for steel rails assuredly points prosperity in both directions.

Cost of Travel Past and Present

ANNOUNCEMENT that during next July, in which month the National Education Association convention is to be held in San Francisco, round-trip tickets between that city and Chicago will be sold for \$62.50, or at the present single-fare rate, will serve to increase the interest aroused by some comparisons recently made between the cost of travel today and in former times. The distance from Chicago to San Francisco is 2274 miles; a fast train makes the journey in seventy-two hours—three days and three nights. For some years after the completion of the Union and Southern Pacific railroads the fare one way ran between \$100 and \$125. Not counting the time—it had previously taken months to "cross the plains"—the higher rate of the two was lower than the cost of the trip by wagon and team. Some of the California argonauts paid even a higher price for the privilege of being included in a "party" and walking a good part of the distance, and a higher price still to get back. Those who went "round the Horn" or crossed the isthmus did no better in the matter of economy.

However, in the old days you had the privilege of traveling as you pleased, and you were not in such a hurry, generally speaking, as you are now. A copy of the St. Louis Republican of the year 1849 contains an advertisement, quoted by the Kansas City Star from McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," which shows that the cost of the trip from St. Louis to New York now—\$23.50—is just 75 cents less than it was sixty-two years ago. Back in 1849, however, the traveler went from St. Louis to La Salle on the Illinois river by boat. This was for a distance of 281 miles. Chicago is only 284 miles from St. Louis, but the winding river made it necessary to take a long boat ride by canal to the former city after La Salle had been reached. From Chicago a lake boat was taken to New Buffalo on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. Then came a short journey by rail to Detroit. From this point one boarded a boat for Buffalo. From Buffalo to Albany the traveler took a train, from Albany he floated down the Hudson to New York city.

The journey altogether, when there were no floods or breakdowns, occupied five or six days. There was more variety to travel then than there is now. The difference in the fare referred to above hardly represents the difference in cost. If time were of any value to the traveler, and it must be presumed that it was relatively as valuable then as now, the cost of the trip was many times greater in 1849 than in 1911, and this is not saying anything about the more comfortable accommodations of the present day.

A Youthful Ancient City

IT CAN be said for the commonwealth of Australia that the ties that bind her to the United Kingdom are those of true affection and apparently of mutual advantage. But as the population increases and trade expands a nation's circle of acquaintance widens. And as international friendship underlies international commerce, it would seem that the United States need not be backward in seeking to do business with a country that, like Australia, has need of many articles in the manufacture of which Americans have proved their skill. Australians have already attested that goods of American manufacture often peculiarly fit their requirements.

It is apparent that the trade between Australasia and the outside world is largely in favor of Great Britain. And it will take considerably more than the mere cutting of prices to convince the people of the south Pacific that there should be a change in their relations with the mother country. But even the preferential tariff has been unable to keep other countries out of the Australian market. Earnest investigators in England are seeking for the cause.

Commercial history is replete with data showing that demand and supply govern international trade, often regardless of tariff barriers. If an American-made automobile is considered superior to other makes it will find its market even where there is a tariff against it. If agricultural machinery from the United States has proved the best for developing virgin territories elsewhere American manufacturers may fairly expect a share of the Australian business. The New England shoe manufacturer should be able to place his product in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and the other states on the strength of quality alone. And when Australians themselves are virtually asking the world to sell them goods, the British manufacturers may well look to Australia for an explanation of any lessening of British sales.

It is rather significant that while the United States and Canada are making ready for a reciprocity treaty, Australia is proposing that some similar arrangement shall take place between that commonwealth and the Dominion. This is another evidence, apparently, that Australia feels the need of broadening out. It is to be expected that whatever the tariff changes, they will remain a part of the trade policy of the British empire. The doctrine of commercial hegemony within the empire is not likely to be disturbed. But since the United States and Canada are conspicuous parts of the North American continent, it would seem as if the concern of the one is almost equally the concern of the other. Were this not so there would hardly be so great a desire for reciprocity between the two. On the other hand, if Australia wishes to effect closer trade relations with Canada it may not be unreasonable to expect that Australians might also be willing to get better acquainted with the United States. It should always be remembered, however, that the people of the island continent will not be likely to do anything to minimize imperial prestige.

Regarding transportation facilities between the United States and Australia, adequate provision will have to be made in case of extensive trading with that part of the world. At present the most direct route is by way of Vancouver, Canada. When the Panama canal is completed there may be a different story to tell, especially with respect to manufacturers of the eastern states who now in great measure make use of steamships plying between England and Australia.

Just now the main thing is to get the Australians thoroughly interested in American goods. Americans now in that country say the moment is opportune for trade-getting. Without neglecting excellent opportunities in Latin America and in the Orient, could not American exporters to their advantage put Australia on their trading lists?

EVEN without reciprocity Canada now buys more United States automobiles than any other nation with which we do business.

Two years ago bills granting to municipalities in Wisconsin a broader measure of home rule than any they had enjoyed in the past were rejected by the Legislature. Unconstitutionality and inexpediency were perhaps the strongest points raised against them. What the promoters of the bills wanted was that the municipalities should be given the right to change the form of their local government to suit themselves. The denial of this right raised an issue which both of the leading parties in the campaign of last fall deemed it good policy to recognize in their platforms.

The Republican state platform contained this pledge: "Subject to such restrictions as may be essential to the general welfare of the state as a whole, we favor granting to cities the fullest measure of home rule, as well as the initiative, referendum and recall." The Democratic platform said: "In municipal affairs we favor the largest measure of home rule consistent with the terms of the state constitution, and if legislation granting home rule to municipalities be found in conflict with any of the provisions of the constitution then we favor such amendments of the constitution as will make the application of the principle of home rule to cities constitutional; and we believe it is strictly in accordance with the principles of home rule that the citizens of municipalities should be permitted by the state Legislature to determine whether or not they shall adopt the initiative, referendum and recall."

Thus both parties in the present Legislature are committed plainly to the proposition that municipalities should be granted the right of deciding for themselves how they shall be governed. Milwaukee at the present time is particularly insistent upon a decision in the matter. The right that is asked for and the exercise of the right are, of course, two different matters. There is no question that the demand for the commission form of government is strong in Milwaukee and other Wisconsin cities; whether it is strong enough to prevail is a question that can be decided only at the polls. For the present, the main point is that the communities should have at least the right to decide it. The municipalities that have adopted commission government seem to be content with it. Some of them are thriving under it to a degree that compels attention. The call for it is spreading, East as well as West. As a step away from centralization and toward simplified democracy it appeals to a large element of the population that is otherwise not in sympathy with the demand for change and not at all in sympathy with fads.

American Goods and Australia

Home Rule in Wisconsin